

Summary

Eleven Federal agencies prepared delinquency development statements for the fiscal year (FY) 2008 report. The information submitted by those 11 agencies represents the work of many Departments, branches, or divisions of the Federal Government (all referred to hereafter as divisions). Delinquency development statements offer insight into the role, function, and mandates of each Federal agency as they relate to delinquency prevention and treatment goals and policies. They also provide a closer look at how agency policies, practices, and programs address juvenile crime and delinquency-related issues.

Specific mandates frame each Federal agency's mission and shape the agency's planning, program development, and direction. Legislation, policy, and prevailing problems and issues drive program development, emphasis, and funding priorities.

These various divisions play an important role in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. They also address the factors that relate to the onset and continuance of juvenile delinquency and crime. Individually, each division offers only a part of the Federal response. Collectively, they provide an integrated and comprehensive strategy for addressing the factors that relate to juvenile delinquency and for meeting the various needs of the at-risk and juvenile delinquent populations.

Working on their own or partnering with other agencies, Federal agencies are striving to better understand the factors associated with delinquent behavior; determine what can be done to successfully eliminate risk factors; develop strategies to prevent continued criminal behavior by juveniles; and establish practices, innovations, and approaches that focus on preventing, treating, and controlling juvenile crime and delinquency.

The various missions, goals, and priorities of these Federal agencies form a continuum of prevention, intervention or treatment, and control strategies for addressing the many facets of juvenile delinquency.

- *Prevention strategies* are aimed at youth who are not involved in delinquent behavior but are at risk of involvement. Agencies concerned with prevention focus on stopping delinquency before it starts. They address risk factors associated with the onset of delinquency, using primary prevention strategies that are aimed at the general youth population and secondary prevention strategies that target at-risk youth populations and/or related issues (e.g., compliance with traffic safety laws relating to safe driving practices and teenage drinking and driving, anti-drug education programs). Prevention programs include activities designed to enhance skills, capabilities, and self-esteem of youth as well as those that offer specific violence and crime prevention messages. These programs include education programs, mentoring programs, afterschool activities, conflict resolution training, skill building, violence prevention training, employment and training opportunities, and tutoring and remedial education programs.

- *Early intervention or treatment strategies* are aimed at juveniles who are already involved in delinquent behavior but may not have developed serious, violent, or chronic offending patterns. Agencies that support treatment or intervention strategies focus on ending continuing involvement in delinquent behavior. Intervention activities include training, education, and treatment programs for youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system and activities and programs designed to help youth find positive alternatives to crime.
- *Juvenile delinquency control strategies* are aimed at stopping the spread of delinquency and criminal behavior. Agencies involved in control strategies focus on stopping continued serious or violent criminal behavior of juveniles. Activities include implementing innovative correctional programs, establishing policies or practices to make offenders more accountable for their actions, strengthening treatment and aftercare services for youthful offenders, and researching the consequences of crime and delinquency.

By mandate and policy, each agency supports one or more components of the continuum. Agencies such as the Corporation for National and Community Service, U.S. Department of Transportation, National Endowment for the Arts, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development support programs and initiatives that focus on prevention. The U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor support programs and activities that focus on both prevention and intervention, while the U.S. Department of Homeland Security supports programs and strategies that address both prevention and control. The U.S. Department of Justice and the Office of National Drug Control Policy support programs, activities, and strategies that address all components of the continuum. The activities of all these agencies are briefly described in this document.

The programs, activities, and initiatives of the various Federal agencies included in this report demonstrate solid commitment and involvement in addressing the many factors relating to juvenile delinquency. Strong cooperation and leadership are evident in the delinquency development statements and in the advances and planned activities that are being undertaken to address this critical problem. Many programs and activities described in this report involve interagency collaboration and funding that help eliminate overlap and duplication of services and maximize program impact by enabling agencies to apply the best practices and knowledge as well as different, yet complementary, approaches and philosophies to the same problem or issue.

The FY 2008 Federal agency delinquency development statements clearly show the breadth of Federal involvement in and commitment to preventing, addressing, and combating juvenile crime and delinquency. Continued success in meeting the challenges that lie ahead requires Federal agencies to continue to:

- Emphasize interagency planning, coordination, and program development that uses the best available information, research, knowledge, and experience from all agencies.

- Rely on forums (such as the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) to share information, data, evaluation results, and research to eliminate duplication of efforts and increase information sharing and dissemination.
- Use evaluation results and research findings to form the basis for program planning and development among Federal agencies.

This report provides much of the information that can help Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations continue to meet these challenges.

Introduction

Delinquency development statements describe the extent to which Federal agencies conform with and further Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment goals and policies. Section 204 (I) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*, required every Federal agency that administers a juvenile justice program to submit a delinquency development statement annually to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), who serves as Vice Chair of the Coordinating Council. Although the most recent reauthorization of the JJDP Act no longer mandates agencies to submit these statements, the Coordinating Council believes that delinquency development statements serve as an invaluable tool for joint planning. This report contains the Federal agency delinquency development statements of FY 2008.

Information for this report was obtained from Coordinating Council agencies and other Federal agencies that administer juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs. This report describes the missions, goals, and activities of these Federal agencies as they relate to juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment. The following Federal Departments are represented in this report:

- Corporation for National and Community Service.
- Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- National Endowment for the Arts.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service; Food and Nutrition Service).
- U.S. Department of Education (Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Office of English Language Acquisition, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education).
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Administration for Children and Families [Family and Youth Services Bureau, Children's Bureau], Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion], Health Resources and Services Administration [Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Bureau of Primary Health Care], National Institutes of Health [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development], Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [Center for Mental Health Services, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment]).
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Immigration and Customs Enforcement).

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- U.S. Department of Justice (Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Community Capacity Development Office, National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime, and Office on Violence Against Women).
- U.S. Department of Labor (Employment and Training Administration).
- U.S. Department of Transportation (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration).

The FY 2008 delinquency development statements report provides a concise overview of each agency's mission, goals, and activities and a closer look at how agency goals and objectives relate to and complement one another. It contains information about the role, direction, and approach of each Federal agency, which will be valuable to policymakers in planning, developing, implementing, and coordinating programs and activities. The information can help reduce duplication of services and enhance Federal, State, and local resources; expand knowledge and information among the various levels of government; and provide assistance, support, and direction to practitioners working to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency. It also can be used by Federal agencies to promote greater coordination, enhanced planning, and improved program development.

Federal agency delinquency development statements are organized under seven areas:

- *Agency Mission and Goals* presents the role of each agency as it relates to juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment issues.
- *Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention* describes how each agency meets its goals or mandate and carries out its mission through various programs and activities.
- *Collaborative Efforts* provides a closer look at how Federal agencies are working together to address juvenile delinquency.
- *Future Directions* presents each agency's planned policies or priorities.
- *FY 2006, 2007, 2008 Funds* offers a brief summary of Federal funds spent on juvenile-related matters.
- *Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process* provides information about the budget process and timeline.
- *Legislative Constraints and Authorities* identifies specific Federal statutes that further describe or clarify the role, mission, or goals of each agency.

A list of federal agencies that contributed to this report can be found in appendix A, with addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and Internet addresses. Appendix B lists Federal clearinghouses that offer additional information and data on programs, priorities, and activities relating to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention.

Corporation for National and Community Service

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering. The Corporation provides opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their communities and country primarily through its Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America programs. Participants in the Corporation's programs contribute approximately 200 million service hours to communities each year. These programs, each with its own purpose and structure, are united for a common purpose—to engage citizens dedicated to making their communities better.

Senior Corps

Senior Corps comprises three programs: the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and the Senior Companion Program. Together, the programs annually engage nearly 500,000 individuals ages 55 and over to meet needs in their communities. FGP and RSVP provide services to children in disadvantaged circumstances, including juvenile offenders. SCP focuses on volunteers ages 60 and over helping frail seniors and other adults to remain independent in their own homes. The purpose of the Senior Corps programs is to provide opportunities for age-eligible volunteers to provide services that meet community needs, while also offering a high-quality volunteer experience to those serving.

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps is a network of national service programs—AmeriCorps State and National, AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC), and AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)—that meets critical needs in areas such as education, public safety, health, and the environment. The mission of AmeriCorps is to provide opportunities for adults of all ages and backgrounds to serve through a network of partnerships with local and national nonprofit groups. In partnership with nonprofit organizations, State and local agencies, and faith-based and other community groups, members complete service projects in all 50 States and some U.S. territories.

Learn and Serve America

Learn and Serve America supports and encourages service-learning throughout the United States, enabling more than 1 million students, in both formal and informal education settings, to engage in structured, hands-on projects that meet community needs while developing personal, civic, and academic skills. By engaging our Nation's young people in service-learning, Learn and Serve America instills an ethic of lifelong community service and helps to reduce the dropout rate by bringing learning to life.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Senior Corps

Senior Corps grants are awarded to nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and others eligible to sponsor a local Senior Corps project. Each grant was first awarded through a competitive process. Upon successful completion of a 3-year grant cycle, the incumbent sponsor is eligible to renew the grant for another cycle without competition from other organizations. Senior Corps volunteers are placed in host sites, or “volunteer stations,” where they actually perform their service. More than 65,000 organizations are Senior Corps volunteer stations.

Foster Grandparent Program

Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) was established in 1965 and, by statute, connects volunteers ages 60 and over to children with special or exceptional needs such as developmental, physical, or emotional disabilities; educational challenges; or juvenile delinquency. Income-eligible volunteers receive a small cash stipend to help offset the costs of volunteering. Foster grandparents are mentors and tutors to children and youth in a variety of settings, including Head Start centers, schools, juvenile detention facilities, homeless shelters, and community centers.

FGP has a long history of serving adjudicated youth and young people at risk for delinquency. Nearly 75 percent of the 340 FGP projects nationwide place volunteers to assist and support youth in detention centers and other youth offender facilities. The foster grandparents provide positive role modeling, mentoring, encouragement, and academic tutoring.

In FY 2007, nearly 30,000 foster grandparents served through a network of 342 project grants and assisted more than 284,000 children and youth, including 8,000 youth offenders. FGP examples include the following:

- **San Diego County Foster Grandparent Program, San Diego, CA.** Ten percent of youth at the Imperial County Juvenile Facility (a detention center for youth offenders ages 12–18) and at the Betty Jo McNeece Receiving Home for foster youth in Imperial County have at least one parent in prison, and 33 percent have parents who have been in prison at some point during their young lives. During 2005, 109 of the 389 youth served by the FGP at these two facilities had at least one parent in prison. Moreover, 151 of the 389 youth had a family history of incarceration.

Foster grandparent mentors provide positive, nurturing interaction and role modeling as a means to develop trust and friendship among the incarcerated teens and foster youth. They also provide valuable resource materials and connections to available community services that may benefit the youth upon their release. Finally, foster grandparents engage in one-on-one tutoring to youth who have fallen seriously behind in school with the goal of increasing academic performance, improving the chances of the youth staying in school, and thus increasing options for future planning and goal setting.

An examination of student test scores, youth questionnaires, and staff surveys conducted

by the FGP demonstrated that 68 percent of the youth served by foster grandparents improved by one grade level in literacy and other subjects, and 76 percent showed improved behavior and attitudes toward peers and staff. In addition, fewer acts of aggressive behavior were documented through incident reports. According to the chief deputy probation officer, the number of repeat offenders in 2006 (measured by the number of actual arrests and number of documented detainees) among the mentored youth in 2006 was reduced by 60 percent from previous years.

- **Valencia County Foster Grandparent Program, Los Lunas, NM.** Foster grandparents serve 13 juvenile offenders at the Valencia County Juvenile Detention Facility. Most of the youth inmates are either awaiting trial or transfer to a longer-term facility or serving time for parole violation. The foster grandparents are women, serving in a male-dominated facility. They help “their boys” with schoolwork, providing emotional support and positive feedback. The attitude and caring approach of the volunteers allows them to gain the trust of the boys, who are then more receptive to additional support resources.

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program

RSVP, established in 1971, is the largest Senior Corps program, with more than 428,500 volunteers ages 55 and over serving in 740 project grants in FY 2007. More than 18,000 RSVP volunteers mentored or tutored more than 74,000 children in FY 2007, including children in foster care, children of prisoners, and juvenile offenders. In addition to serving children, RSVP volunteers engage in a wide variety of activities: recruiting volunteers for other organizations, assisting with disaster preparedness and recovery, and offering pro bono professional services to local nonprofit organizations.

RSVP volunteers provide both direct and indirect services. For example, RSVP volunteers often mentor and tutor youth offenders both in the community and in juvenile correction facilities. RSVP volunteers may serve as special mentors and role models to recently released youth, helping to ensure that they have the additional support of a caring adult as they readjust to community life. RSVP volunteers engaged in indirect service may serve as court-appointed special advocates (CASAs) for adjudicated youth, and many help to coordinate truancy prevention programs in schools. RSVP program examples include the following:

- **Portage County RSVP, WI.** The Portage County Juvenile Detention Center houses up to 12 juveniles at any one time while they await disposition of their cases. About 250 juveniles spend time in the center each year. RSVP “grandparent visitors” visit the detention center each Thursday to meet informally with small groups of juvenile offenders. Discussions center around helping the youth develop decisionmaking skills and set life goals. A total of 13 RSVP volunteers provide visitation services on a rotating basis; three to five visit the center each week for 2 hours each. When offered the opportunity, 57 juveniles who had participated in the weekly discussions requested one-on-one return visits with an RSVP volunteer.
- **RSVP of Southern Maine.** Five RSVP volunteers serve as tutors and mentors at the Youth Center to 125 juvenile offenders who are academically delayed and in need of one-to-one attention. Each volunteer serves between 260 and 390 hours a year. Of the 125

students who received tutoring and mentoring from RSVP volunteers, 60 percent showed improvement in their grades and 80 percent demonstrated improved self-esteem, as reported by their teachers.

AmeriCorps

The AmeriCorps programs provide opportunities for Americans to make an intensive commitment to service. The AmeriCorps network of local, State, and national service programs engages approximately 75,000 Americans in intensive service each year. AmeriCorps members serve through more than 3,000 nonprofits, public agencies, and faith-based and other community organizations, helping meet critical needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment. The variety of service opportunities is almost unlimited. Members may tutor and mentor youth, build affordable housing, teach computer skills, clean parks and streams, run afterschool programs, or help communities respond to disasters. Members serve their communities through three programs: AmeriCorps State and National, AmeriCorps VISTA, and AmeriCorps NCCC.

AmeriCorps State and National

AmeriCorps State and National is the largest of the AmeriCorps programs. It provides financial support through grants to public and nonprofit organizations that sponsor service programs around the country, including hundreds of faith-based and other community organizations, higher education institutions, American Indian tribes, and public agencies. These groups recruit, train, and place AmeriCorps members to meet critical community needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment. Examples of AmeriCorps State and National programs include the following:

- **Choice Program.** The Choice Program is a community-based, family-centered case management approach to delinquency prevention and youth development. Focusing on providing support in at-risk environments, the program empowers youth and engages families through a multitude of services adapted to individual needs. It seeks to foster resiliency in young people by promoting protective factors to mitigate risk in their daily lives. The program employs college graduates from diverse backgrounds and fields to serve in a 1-year position as a caseworker. The Choice Program, a not-for-profit organization, is administered by The Shriver Center at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. The Choice Program model has been successfully replicated in Hartford, CT, in 1996; San Diego, CA, in 1996; and Syracuse, NY, in 2003. Evaluations of these programs demonstrate reduction in delinquent behavior and reduction in the incarceration of youth.
- **Children of Incarcerated Parents (CHIP).** The CHIP project identifies and mentors children of incarcerated parents to break the cycle of low self-esteem, underachievement, and the documented risk of these children also becoming involved in the criminal justice system. AmeriCorps members develop strong ties with community stakeholders and partnering organizations, identify children in need, and recruit and match volunteer mentors. The CHIP project is sponsored by the Notre Dame Mission Volunteers AmeriCorps Program and is affiliated with the Amachi Mentoring Children of Prisoners Network. (Amachi is a partnership of secular and faith-based organizations working

together to provide mentoring to children of incarcerated parents; it serves approximately 250 communities in 48 States.)

AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)

AmeriCorps VISTA provides full-time members to nonprofit, faith-based, and other community organizations, and public agencies to create and expand programs that bring low-income individuals and communities out of poverty. AmeriCorps VISTA members leverage human, financial, and material resources to increase the capacity of thousands of low-income areas across the country to address challenges and improve their lives and communities. VISTA's antipoverty programming includes a focus on youth development, including juvenile justice programs, helping to ensure that youth are able to make a successful transition into adulthood. VISTA has targeted programs in the following areas:

- **Mentoring Disadvantaged Youth.** VISTA continues to focus on building a stronger mentoring infrastructure throughout the Nation. It expects to support mentoring services to 35,000 youth from disadvantaged circumstances in FY 2008. VISTA taps into the diverse experience of Americans, including recruiting baby boomers to serve as mentors.
- **Mentoring Children of Prisoners.** Children of prisoners represent a particularly vulnerable category of youth. In fact, without effective intervention, 70 percent of these children are likely to end up in prison themselves. In FY 2008, VISTA expects to support mentoring services for 7,000 children of prisoners.
- **Assisting Youth Aging Out of Foster Care.** Each year, approximately 20,000 young people age out of the foster care system. Many of these children lack consistent support systems and have no one to help them get a job or continue their education. VISTA has been working in partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop programs that will ultimately provide mentors for up to 14,000 of these youth each year.
- **Engaging Disadvantaged Youth.** A cornerstone of the VISTA program is the involvement of residents from low-income communities in the planning and implementation of local VISTA projects. Many VISTA projects focus on creating opportunities for disadvantaged youth, such as educational and college-bound programs, where youth themselves serve as community volunteers to help their fellow residents.

AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps

AmeriCorps NCCC is a full-time, team-based residential program for men and women ages 18–24. NCCC members are organized into teams of 10 members and are assigned to one of four campuses located in Perry Point, MD; Denver, CO; Sacramento, CA; and Vinton, IA. The mission of AmeriCorps NCCC is to strengthen communities and develop leaders through direct, team-based national and community service. In partnership with nonprofit organizations, State and local agencies, and faith-based and other community organizations, members complete service projects throughout their assigned region and on recovery projects along the Gulf Coast. In 2007, 269 (37 percent) of members who served came from disadvantaged backgrounds. These

members, as do all NCCC members, develop skills in leadership, teamwork, diversity, and decisionmaking.

AmeriCorps NCCC collaborates with organizations whose missions focus on youth development, tutoring, and mentoring, such as the Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA, the United Way, and Communities in Schools. In 2007, NCCC partnered with approximately 30 separate organizations that support at-risk youth. Specific activities included tutoring and mentoring students at Pacific Elementary School in Sacramento, CA; teaching children how to swim and garden with Winooski Parks and Recreation in Perry Point, MD; and facilitating life skills classes with youth at the Boys and Girls Clubs in Beaumont, TX.

An example of an NCCC program for disadvantaged youth is:

- **Summer of Service (SOS).** Modeled on the NCCC residential, team-based structure, the Summer of Service is a 4-week summer service-learning program designed to develop leadership, teamwork, and concern for community among boys and girls ages 14–17 from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds in three cities: Sacramento, CA; Denver, CO; and New Orleans, LA. The purpose of the program is to build character and ignite in young people an interest in a lifetime of service through community service, group activities, and physical training. Program goals are to promote a sense of increased community responsibility, develop positive work attitudes and values, develop new work skills, and promote a sense of self-worth.

Learn and Serve America

A growing body of research shows that Learn and Serve America, through its support of service-learning, defined as the integration of community service with intentional learning goals, not only improves students' academic and civic engagement in classroom settings, but also builds developmental assets and helps reduce risky behaviors among youth participants in community-based and juvenile justice programs. Learn and Serve America promotes positive youth development by providing youth with the opportunity to identify community issues impacting their lives and then collaborate with peers and adult mentors to determine and complete community service projects that address the issues.

K–12 School-Based Programs

In school-based and university-based programs, students apply academic content to service projects, which helps them to more deeply understand the relevance of the subject matter, thereby encouraging them to stay in school. An example is:

- **Idaho Department of Education.** School sites develop Youth Leadership Workshops that engage students in community asset mapping, project development training, community partnerships, and defining curricular links. Students work with adult mentors to develop action plans that connect classroom learning with service.

University-Based Programs

University-based programs often involve college students mentoring local youth. College students and youth engage in community problem solving and community service together while

older students provide youth with much-needed mentoring aimed at college readiness. An example is:

- **California State University, Northridge.** MOSAIC (Mentoring to Overcome Struggles and Inspire Courage) is a gang prevention partnership between California State University, Northridge, and 10 community intervention programs run by police officers, schools, and community-based organizations in the San Fernando Valley. Undergraduate and graduate students in service-learning courses provide tutoring, mentoring, counseling, and other enrichment activities. MOSAIC has also expanded to California State University, Fresno, where 40 students are implementing the MOSAIC model with incarcerated youth.

Community-Based Programs

In community-based programs, youth have the opportunity to develop their leadership and civic skills through structured service-learning activities organized by afterschool programs, faith-based organizations, and other agencies where youth spend their time during nonschool hours. An example is:

- **The Search Institute.** The Search Institute and its partner, Interfaith Youth Core, involves young people from many faith traditions in high-quality, asset-based service-learning. The initiative integrates three key elements: Search Institute’s framework of developmental assets, or building blocks of healthy development; Interfaith Youth Core’s model of interfaith youth service and mobilization; and effective service-learning in faith-based settings.

Collaborative Efforts

Senior Corps

RSVP and the FGP grantees formulate their most significant collaborations at the local level. Grantees develop formal relationships with schools, nonprofits, and other organizations that serve as placement sites for the volunteers, known as “volunteer stations.” Volunteer stations include juvenile detention facilities, group homes for youth, schools, and courts.

AmeriCorps State and National

In 2007, AmeriCorps State and National partnered with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) to provide education awards for youth involved in rebuilding communities affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The young people are engaged in AmeriCorps programs separately funded by DOL and CNCS that focus on service as a strategy to build job-readiness skills, provide education, and revitalize communities.

AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps

Through the **Targeted Cities Campaign**, NCCC has begun to develop partnerships in a number of urban areas throughout the United States to provide expanded support to select communities

with compelling and unmet needs; increase awareness of national service opportunities and resources to stakeholders in diverse communities, foundations, and social service organizations; and provide a framework for local/regional recruitment and partnerships. NCCC targeted cities include Baltimore, MD; Washington, DC; Camden, NJ; New Orleans, LA; Memphis, TN; Denver, CO; Houston, TX; Sacramento, CA; and Los Angeles, CA. The expected outcomes for this initiative include increasing the number of volunteers and participation from underrepresented groups and expanding the access of national service resources to meet the needs of community-based organizations.

AmeriCorps NCCC has also built partnerships with foster care, Job 1, and other national organizations in Denver, New Orleans, and Sacramento to recruit and engage disadvantaged youth as members and team leaders in the NCCC. These partnerships have allowed youth participants to make positive contributions to their own community, create safe areas for schoolchildren to play in, build homes for low-income families, protect the environment, and support areas devastated by natural disasters.

VISTA/Weed and Seed

In 2005, AmeriCorps VISTA negotiated an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice to place VISTA members in communities served by Weed and Seed to develop community-based prisoner reentry programs. These programs work with communities to identify effective strategies to help inmates successfully transition back into community life. Focusing largely on housing, employment, and education, many of these programs focus on juvenile justice.

Future Directions

The Corporation's FY 2008 funding priorities reflect five focus areas that are the heart of its 2006–2010 strategic plan. This plan is a blueprint for increasing the effectiveness of the Corporation's programs and operations and for defining the unique role that national service can play in building a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility in America. The focus areas are:

- Mobilizing more volunteers.
- Ensuring a brighter future for all of America's youth.
- Engaging students in communities.
- Harnessing baby boomers' experience.
- Emphasizing disaster preparedness and response.

Each focus area requires that the Corporation's programs and initiatives work together to achieve common objectives and measurable targets. The Corporation accomplishes this mission by providing resources to a range of partners who engage volunteers in service, helping everyone from those in need of mentors to the frail elderly who want to live independently. By maximizing these efforts through Learn and Serve America, AmeriCorps NCCC, AmeriCorps State and National, AmeriCorps VISTA, and Senior Corps programs, the Corporation affirms its commitment to achieving and maintaining the highest standards of excellence and providing a focus for the future.

Two of these focus areas concern juvenile justice and delinquency prevention:

- *Ensuring a brighter future for all of America's youth:* While all children and youth can benefit from additional support, youth who grow up in severely distressed communities are more likely to be at risk of school failure, unemployment, criminal behavior, and persistent poverty. The Corporation plans to provide caring adults as mentors for youth from disadvantaged circumstances and to provide more opportunities for all of America's youth to serve their communities. The Corporation plans to provide mentoring services to 3 million additional children and youth from disadvantaged circumstances, up from 2.5 million in 2002. It also plans to engage more than 3 million children and youth from disadvantaged circumstances in service.
- *Engaging students in communities:* Educational institutions play a key role in guiding students to become responsible citizens. The Corporation is committed to using its resources strategically to help educational institutions at all levels increase volunteer and service-learning opportunities for youth. The Corporation plans to ensure that at least 50 percent of America's K-12 schools incorporate service-learning into their curriculums.

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

- FY 2006: \$899,959 million.
- FY 2007: \$884,547 million.
- FY 2008: \$856,331 million.
- FY 2009 (Request): \$829,680 million.

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

The Corporation begins planning its budget request approximately 2 years in advance, based on presidential and congressional timelines. The Corporation's funding is appropriated by Congress. Because its statutory authority delineates the uses of the appropriation, once the funds have been apportioned by the Office of Management and Budget, the Corporation begins implementing its statutory responsibilities.

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

- The Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4950 *et seq.*, authorized the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program and the National Senior Volunteer Corps, including the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, the Senior Companion Program, and the Foster Grandparent Program.
- The National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 12501 *et seq.*, authorized AmeriCorps State and National, AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps, and Learn and Serve America. It also created the Corporation for National and Community Service to oversee these programs, as well as VISTA and the Senior Corps

programs. In addition, it gave the Corporation authority to manage additional demonstration projects, including the Martin Luther King, Jr., Day of Service.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Agency Mission and Goals

The principal purpose of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program. The goals of the program are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking; drug-related crime and violence; and drug-related health consequences.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

A Focus on Young People: National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign uses the power of media to "unsell" the idea of drug use to America's teens. The Campaign is a strategically integrated communications effort that combines advertising with public communications outreach to deliver anti-drug messages and skills to America's youth, their parents, and other influential adults. The Campaign teams up with civic and nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, and private corporations to enlist and engage people in prevention efforts at school, at work, and at play. It uses a variety of media to reach parents and youth, including television ads, educational materials, Web sites, and publications.

Prevention in Action: Drug Free Communities Program

ONDCP directs the Drug Free Communities Support Program in partnership with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This anti-drug program provides grants of up to \$125,000 to community coalitions that mobilize their communities to prevent youth alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug, and inhalant abuse. The grants enable the coalitions to strengthen their coordination and prevention efforts, encourage citizen participation in substance abuse reduction efforts, and disseminate information about effective programs.

Recognizing that local problems need local solutions, ONDCP understands that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to protecting youth and strengthening communities to prevent drug use. ONDCP promotes community solutions to community problems.

Drug Testing: Pushing Back in Our Schools and Workplaces

Drug prevention efforts have traditionally focused on education and community action to encourage rejection of drug use. At the community level these are important messages for youth to receive. Drug use is usually accompanied by communication barriers and denial with parents and loved ones. Recognizing the problem, communities across the country are exploring measures to help reduce drug use in their schools. A key tool to address this problem is student drug testing. Student Drug Testing programs provide students with a credible reason to say no to

drug use when confronted by their peers. In addition, Drug-Free Workplace programs help to provide a safe and drug-free work environment for employees.

Collaborative Efforts

Drug Free Communities Support Program

ONDCP has been working with SAMHSA to provide grants to community organizations that serve as catalysts for citizen participation in local drug prevention efforts with federal agencies to provide safe and drug-free communities. ONDCP recently awarded \$9 million in Drug Free Community grants to 90 communities across the country. An additional \$63 million will support the continuation of awards to 646 existing community coalition projects operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The goal of all the 736 local coalitions is to work together to prevent and reduce drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among youth.

School-Based Student Drug Testing

ONDCP has been working with the U.S. Department of Education's (ED's) Safe and Drug Free Schools National Programs to provide grants for School-Based Student Drug Testing Programs. In December 2007, ED awarded 49 new grants to local education agencies and other public and private entities to develop and implement, or expand, school-based drug testing programs for students.

Future Directions

The principal purpose of ONDCP is to establish policies, priorities, and goals for the Nation's drug control program. To achieve this, ONDCP is charged with producing the National Drug Control Strategy. The Strategy directs the Nation's anti-drug efforts and establishes a program, a budget, and guidelines for cooperation among Federal, State, and local entities.

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

National Endowment for the Arts

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is to support excellence in the arts, both new and established; bring the arts to all Americans; and provide leadership in arts education. NEA is committed to providing leadership in arts education by inspiring all young Americans through rich arts experiences. A high-quality education in the arts opens a critical gateway to a lifetime of appreciation and engagement. For two reasons, learning in the arts is an indispensable part of American education: (1) children celebrate and participate in their cultural inheritance, and (2) academic and social maturity follow directly from arts education experiences.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Poetry Out Loud: National Recitation Contest

NEA and the Poetry Foundation have partnered with the State Arts Agencies of the United States to create Poetry Out Loud. This program encourages high school students to memorize and perform great poems. Poetry Out Loud invites the dynamic aspects of slam poetry, spoken word, and theater into the English class. This program helps students master public speaking skills, build self-confidence, and learn about their literary heritage.

Collaborative Efforts

NEA partners with other Federal agencies and advisory committees on projects related to arts learning. By working with these Federal entities, NEA furthers the impact of Federal dollars.

Coming Up Taller Awards

Since 1998 NEA/President's Committee on the Arts have worked together to host an annual awards program that honors 10 outstanding arts and humanities programs that provide underserved young people with learning opportunities and chances to explore their creativity.

U.S. Department of Education

NEA's partnerships with the U.S. Department of Education (ED) include cofunding programs and providing advice and coordination for other programs for which ED provides sole funding. Joint initiatives include the Arts Education Partnership, a consortium of more than 140 national organizations committed to promoting arts education in elementary and secondary schools. Department grant programs coordinated with NEA includes the Arts in Education Model Development and Dissemination Program, Cultural Partnerships for At-Risk Children and Youth Program, Media Literary Initiative, and the Professional Development for Music Educators Program.

Arts and Prevention

The NEA has partnered with the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention on several projects to bring the arts to underserved youth, including the Arts Programs for Youth in Detention and Corrections, Partnership for Conflict Resolution Education in the Arts, and the Youth Arts Development Project.

Creative Communities

This project represents a partnership among the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the NEA, and the National Guild of Community Schools of the Arts to foster the development of arts instruction for children and youth living in public housing.

Future Directions

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is to provide leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management. Its vision is to be a dynamic organization that is able to enhance agricultural trade, improve farm economies and quality of life in rural America, protect the Nation's food supply, improve the Nation's nutrition, and protect and enhance the Nation's natural resource base and environment. USDA's strategic goals from its FY 2005–2010 strategic plan are to (1) enhance international competitiveness of American agriculture, (2) enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of rural farm economies, (3) support increased opportunities and improved quality of life in rural America, (4) enhance protection and safety of the Nation's agriculture and food supply, (5) improve the Nation's health and nutrition, and (6) protect and enhance the Nation's natural resource base and environment.

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

The mission of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant University System and other partner organizations.

Food and Nutrition Service

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the food and nutrition assistance programs in USDA. FNS provides children and needy families with better access to food and a more healthful diet through its programs and nutrition education efforts.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

The Cooperative Extension System is a publicly funded, lifelong learning system that links the education and research resources and activities through the more than 100 land grant colleges and universities and USDA. CES was designed to provide educational opportunities and research-based information for residents in the communities where they live. 4-H is the nonformal youth development program of CSREES. It is part of the Land-Grant University System and has access to the most current knowledge and research related to youth development. 4-H staff and Cooperative Extension Offices are located in almost every county in the United States.

CSREES's Children, Youth, and Families at Risk (CYFAR) National Initiative provides comprehensive preventive education for at-risk individuals and families with children. Its Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) provides nutrition education for

families and youth. This program is sometimes provided in conjunction with substance abuse prevention programs.

The following are examples of educational opportunities that specifically relate to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention:

Project Magic, Nevada. Making a Group and Individual Commitment (MAGIC) is a University of Nevada Cooperative Extension program that targets first-time juvenile offenders ages 12–18 using an afterschool life skills training program. Parents and/or guardians of MAGIC participants also participate in the program. Originally designed for rural juvenile offenders and their families, the project has expanded and the curriculum has been modified to serve urban and American Indian reservation populations. In addition, some communities have begun accepting referrals from schools.

Expanding 4–H Youth Development in Massachusetts Communities. The CYFAR New Communities Project in North Adams works with youth who are on probation. Its goal is to reduce recidivism and increase workforce readiness skills. The South End/Lower Roxbury New Communities Project incorporates workforce readiness as a unifying focal point to bring youth from different communities to work together, learn useful skills, accumulate relevant job experience, and understand the college admissions process. The organizations encourage positive interaction across traditional turf lines in the community to help reduce violence.

Youth and Families with Promise, Utah. This is a four-component youth development program that combines positive family development, young adult mentoring, grand-mentoring, and 4–H involvement to serve at-risk youth (ages 10–14) and their families. The early intervention program has three goals: improve academic performance, increase social competency, and strengthen family bonds. These goals are accomplished through the development of relationships with caring adults, tutoring, recreational activities, service-learning projects, and involvement in 4–H. Youth referrals come from school administrators, juvenile courts, community, religious organizations, and parents. Youth and Families Programs are located in three counties funded by USDA State Strengthening dollars, as well 30 other sites in 18 other counties funded by other sources.

Journey 4–H Youth Mentoring, Michigan. The Michigan State University Extension Journey 4–H Youth Mentoring program serves youth ages 8–17 in Ottawa County, Michigan, by pairing them with caring adult mentors in an effort to reduce the severity and frequency of their delinquent behavior. Youth come to the program voluntarily and are referred by probation officers, therapists, and other community agencies; priority is given to youth who are currently systems involved. Participants and volunteers are screened, trained, matched, and supported by 4–H staff. Matches commit to spend a minimum of 2 hours each week for 1 year in community mentoring endeavors.

Food and Nutrition Service

FNS administers four major domestic food assistance programs that exclusively or primarily serve the nutritional needs of children:

- **National School Lunch Program**, a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day.
- **School Breakfast Program**, which provides cash assistance to States to operate nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions.
- **Child and Adult Care Food Program**, which provides nutritious meals and snacks to 2.9 million children and 86,000 adults each day as part of their day care.
- **Summer Food Service Program**, which ensures that children in low-income areas receive nutritious meals during long school vacations, when they do not have access to school lunch or breakfast.

The child nutrition programs work individually and in concert to provide a nutritional safety net for children and together account for one-quarter of USDA's domestic food and nutrition assistance outlays. In FY 2006, USDA spent \$12.9 billion on these programs.

FNS also administers Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.

Collaborative Efforts

USDA is involved in several collaborative efforts that relate to juvenile delinquency prevention. The Department is working with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marines, and Navy to implement youth development education programs on military installations worldwide. USDA is also part of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs (formerly the Helping America's Youth Workgroup). It also participates regularly in activities of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Shared Youth Vision interagency effort. USDA's online communication and linkage to local Extension Services throughout the country is provided through two major efforts—CYFERnet.org, a global electronic system of children, youth, and family information, and eXtension.org, an interactive learning environment delivering the best, research-based information from the land-grant universities to consumers.

Future Directions

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) Federal appropriations:

- FY2006: \$62,007,660.
- FY2007: \$63,588,000.
- FY2008: \$65,556,867.

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk (CYFAR) Federal appropriations:

- FY2006: \$7,345,000.
- FY2007: \$7,345,000.
- FY2008: \$7,649,000.

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

Federal Agency Clearinghouses Supported by Agency

U.S. Department of Education

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Education (ED) is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access. Five offices within ED support activities and research relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. They are the Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS), the Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), the Office of English Language Acquisition (OELA), and the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE).

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The mission of OSDFS is to create safe schools, respond to crises, support drug abuse and violence prevention activities, ensure the health and well-being of students, and promote development of good character and citizenship.

Office of Vocational and Adult Education

The mission of OVAE is to strengthen career and technical education programs and to support ED's commitment to reading proficiency for all students. The programs and grants managed by the office support a wide range of activities that help prepare young people and adults for further education and successful careers.

Office of Special Education Programs

OSEP is dedicated to improving results for infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities ages birth through 21 by providing leadership and financial support to assist States and local districts. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act authorizes formula grants to States and discretionary grants to institutions of higher education and other nonprofit organizations to support research, demonstrations, technical assistance and dissemination, technology, personnel development, and parent-training and information centers.

Office of English Language Acquisition

The mission of the Office of English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement for Limited English Proficient Students (OELA) is to (1) provide national leadership to help ensure that English language learners and immigrant students attain English proficiency and achieve academically and (2) assist in building the Nation's capacity in critical foreign languages. OELA administers programs and activities under Title III and Title V of No Child Left Behind (NCLB). The office distributes and manages \$1 billion in federal grant funds to institutions of higher education, State education agencies, districts, schools, and community-based organizations. The goal of OELA and Title III is to "close the achievement gap" for limited English proficient and immigrant children.

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

The mission of OESE is to promote academic excellence, enhance educational opportunities and equity for all of America's children and families, and improve the quality of teaching and learning by providing leadership, technical assistance, and financial support. The Office is responsible for directing, coordinating, and recommending policy for programs designed to:

- Assist State and local educational agencies to improve the achievement of elementary and secondary school students.
- Help ensure equal access to services leading to such improvement for all children, particularly children who are educationally disadvantaged, Native American, children of migrant workers, or homeless.
- Foster educational improvement at the State and local levels.
- Provide financial assistance to local educational agencies whose local revenues are affected by Federal activities.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

OSDFS provides financial assistance and technical assistance for drug and violence prevention activities and activities that promote the health and well-being of students in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education. Activities may be carried out by State and local educational agencies and by other public and private nonprofit organizations. Grant programs include physical education, counseling, mental health, drug and alcohol prevention, student drug testing, mentoring, character education, civic education, and emergency management.

Programs administered by OSDFS include:

- **Drug-Violence Prevention—State Programs.** The Drug-Violence Prevention State Programs group administers State and local educational formula programs authorized under Title IV, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Programs authorized under this legislation provide financial assistance for State and local drug and violence prevention activities in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education. Activities may be carried out by State and local educational agencies and by other public and private nonprofit organizations. Specifically, the group has lead responsibility for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Programs.
- **Drug-Violence Prevention—National Programs.** The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities statute also authorizes National Programs, a broad discretionary authority

that permits the Secretary to carry out, in accordance with his/her priorities, programs to prevent drug use and violence. Such programs may include training, demonstrations, direct services to school districts with severe drug and violence problems, program evaluation, and information development and dissemination. The statute also contains a section authorizing grants to institutions of higher education for the development, implementation, validation, and dissemination of model drug and violence prevention programs.

OSDFS National Programs' peer-reviewed competitions in FY 2008 included funds for local education agencies and community-based organizations for:

- Carol M. White Physical Education Program.
- Safe Schools/Healthy Students.
- Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools.
- Elementary and Secondary School Counselors.
- Grant Competition to Reduce Alcohol Abuse.
- Grants for the Integration of Schools and Mental Health Systems.
- Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Models on College Campuses.
- Mentoring Programs.
- Foundations for Learning Grants Program.
- Character Education.
- Drug Testing.
- High-Risk Drinking or Violent Behavior on College Campuses.
- Programs for Native Hawaiian Youth.

OSDFS participates in the formulation and development of ED program policy and legislative proposals and in overall Administration policies related to violence and drug prevention.

In addition, OSDFS coordinates with a wide range of Federal agencies on issues related to drug and violence prevention, crisis management, homeland security, and the well-being of youth, which includes issues related to improving the health and mental health of students.

Office of Vocational and Adult Education

- **Grants to States for Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders.** This formula grants program provides grants to State correctional education agencies to assist and encourage incarcerated youth in acquiring functional literacy, life, and job skills through the pursuit of postsecondary education certificates, associate of arts degrees, and bachelor's degrees. They also may receive employment counseling and other related services that start during incarceration and continue during parole.
- **Career and Technical Education—Basic Grants to States.** This formula grants program provides funds to States to develop more fully the academic and career and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who elect to enroll in career and technical programs. In accordance with the statute, at least 85 percent of the funds are allocated to eligible local recipients.

- **Tech Prep Education.** This formula grants program provides assistance to States to award grants to consortia of local education agencies and postsecondary education institutions for the development and operation of programs consisting of the last 2 years of secondary education and at least 2 years of postsecondary education, designed to provide Tech Prep education leading to an associate degree or a 2-year certificate. The program also is designed to strengthen links between secondary and postsecondary schools.

Office of Special Education Programs

- **Grants to States for Education of Children With Disabilities, Part B, Sec. 611.** This program provides formula grants to States to help them meet the costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. Funds under this program are combined with State and local funds to provide a free appropriate public education to children with disabilities. Permitted expenditures include the salaries of special education teachers and costs associated with related services personnel, such as speech therapists and psychologists. States may use funds to provide support and direct services, technical assistance, and personnel preparation; to assist local educational agencies in providing positive behavioral interventions and supports; and to improve the use of technology in the classroom.

Office of English Language Acquisition

- **English Language Acquisition State Grants.** This formula grants program is designed to improve the education of limited English proficient children and youth by helping them learn English and meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards. The program provides enhanced instructional opportunities for immigrant children and youth. Funds are distributed to States based on a formula that takes into account the number of immigrant and limited English proficient students in each State.
- **Native American and Alaska Native Children in School.** This discretionary grant program provides grants to eligible entities that support language instruction education projects for limited English proficient children from Native American, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander backgrounds. The program is designed to ensure that limited English proficient children master English and meet the same rigorous standards for academic achievement that all children are expected to meet. Funds may support the study of Native American languages.

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

- **21st-Century Community Learning Centers.** This formula grants program supports the creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities during nonschool hours for children, particularly students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. The program intends to help students meet State and local

student standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and math; offers students a broad array of enrichment activities that can complement their regular academic programs; and offers literacy and other educational services to the families of participating children.

- **Education for Homeless Children and Youths—Grants for State and Local Activities.** This formula grants program helps State education agencies ensure that homeless children have equal access to a free and appropriate public education. The grants supports an office for coordination of the education of homeless children and youth in each State, which gathers comprehensive information about homeless children and youth and the impediments they must overcome to regularly attend school. States must review and revise laws and practices that impede such equal access. In addition, State agencies must make competitive subgrants to local education agencies to facilitate the enrollment, attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youth. This includes addressing problems due to transportation needs, immunization and residency requirements, lack of birth certificates and school records, and guardianship issues.
- **Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youths Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At Risk.** This program provides formula grants to State education agencies for supplementary education services to help provide education continuity for children and youth in State-run institutions for juveniles and in adult correctional institutions so that these youth can make successful transitions to school or employment once they are released. Subgrants are awarded to local education agencies with high numbers or percentages of youth in local correctional facilities to support dropout programs for at-risk youth in these facilities and in the local education agency's schools.
- **Migrant Education—Basic State Formula Grants.** Funds support high-quality education programs for migratory children and help ensure that migratory children who move among the States are not penalized by disparities among States in curriculum, graduation requirements, or academic content and student academic achievement standards. Funds ensure that migratory children are provided with appropriate education services (including supportive services) that address their special needs and that such children receive full and appropriate opportunities to meet the same challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards that all children are expected to meet.
- **Migrant Education—High School Equivalency Program.** This discretionary grant program helps migratory and seasonal farmworkers (or children of such workers) who are 16 years of age or older and not currently enrolled in school to obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma and, subsequently, to gain employment or begin postsecondary education or training. The program serves more than 7,000 students annually.
- **Migrant Education Program—Even Start.** This discretionary grant program is designed to help break the cycle of poverty and improve the literacy of participating

migrant families by integrating early childhood education, adult literacy or adult basic education, and parenting education into a unified family literacy program.

- **Early Reading First.** This discretionary grant program supports the development of early childhood centers of excellence that focus on all areas of development, especially on the early language, cognitive, and pre-reading skills that prepare children for continued school success and that serve particularly children from low-income families.
- **Even Start.** This formula grants program helps States support local family literacy projects. Local projects integrate early childhood education, adult literacy (adult basic and secondary-level education and instruction for limited English proficient individuals), parenting education, and interactive parent and child literacy activities for low-income families including teen parents.

Collaborative Efforts

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

- **Random Student Drug-Testing.** A collaboration between OSDFS and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, this program awards grants to local education agencies and public and private entities to develop and implement, or expand, school-based mandatory random or voluntary drug-testing programs for students in grades 6–12.
- **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative.** A grant program jointly funded and administered by the U.S. Departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services, this program supports local education agencies in the development of communitywide approaches to creating safe and drug-free schools and promoting healthy childhood development. Programs are intended to prevent violence and the illegal use of drugs and to promote safety and discipline. Local education agencies are required to partner with local law enforcement, public mental health, and juvenile justice agencies/entities.
- **Human Trafficking.** OSDFS participates in the Senior Policy Operating Group, an interagency working group to monitor and combat trafficking in persons.
- **Virginia Tech.** OSDFS has been working closely with the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime and Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to ensure that all Federal funds awarded to Virginia Tech to help it respond to the targeted shooting on the campus are used as efficiently as possible.
- **Emergency Management for Higher Education Program.** OSDFS is working with SAMHSA on this grant program for higher education institution projects to develop, or review and improve, and fully integrate all-hazards campus-based emergency management planning efforts.

- **Influenza Pandemic.** OSDFS assisted with the development of the Federal response to a pandemic, drafted guidance, provided planning guidance for State and local educational agencies, including identifying minimum planning elements, and provided technical assistance to State and local education entities for planning.
- **NOAA Public Alert Radios for Schools.** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radios have been distributed to every public K–12 school, as well as public institutions of higher education and school district offices. These radios, which are designed to signal alerts ranging from weather emergencies to child abductions and other law enforcement emergencies, offer the capability to transmit alerts to a specific city, region, or nationwide depending on the circumstance. This program is jointly sponsored by OSDFS and the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Homeland Security, and Health and Human Services.
- **Helping America’s Youth.** OSDFS participates in the First Lady’s Helping America’s Youth initiative, which connects caring adults with youth in the community, school, and family.
- **BIA Program.** OSDFS provides funds to the Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), to carry out substance abuse and violence-prevention education programs for American Indian youth in 184 BIE dormitory, grant, and contract schools located in 23 States on 63 American Indian reservations. In addition, OSDFS provides the BIE with indepth technical assistance and strategies to strengthen their OSDFS American Indian youth programs.
- **Interagency Agreement (IAA) with National Institute of Justice.** This IAA supports implementation and evaluation of a model program designed to prevent dating violence among high school students (IAA draft pending).
- **IAA with SAMHSA’s Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.** This IAA provides technical assistance for OSDFS grants to reduce alcohol abuse.
- **CDC School-Related Violent Deaths.** Since 1992, OSDFS has collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Justice to monitor school-associated violent deaths at the national level. Information is collected each year from media databases, police, and school officials. The School-Associated Violent Death Study presents the most recent data available in school-associated violent deaths, common features of these events, and potential risk factors for perpetration and victimization. Data obtained in this study have identified trends and helped to inform preventive measures.
- **School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey.** This project was done with Institute of Education Sciences to examine victimization of school-age children at school or on the way to and from school.

- **Safe School Initiative.** In 2002, the OSDFS and the U.S. Secret Service completed the Safe School Initiative, a study of school shootings and other school-based attacks. This study produced two reports:
 - *The Final Report and Findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States.*
 - *Threat Assessment in Schools: A Guide to Managing Threatening Situations and Creating Safe School Climates.*
- **Bystander Study.** This study, released in May 2008, serves as a followup to the Safe School Initiative (SSI). One of the most significant findings from the SSI is that, prior to most school attacks, other children knew what was going to happen. The goal of the study was to provide information to school administrators and educators regarding barriers that may prevent children who have information about a potential incident from reporting that information to a responsible adult

Future Directions

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

1. Help States improve the quality and use of data in managing drug and violence prevention programs
2. Help States support selection and implementation of high-quality, research-based programs, strategies, and activities.
3. Improve violence and emergency programming at all schools and institutions of higher education.

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

- FY 2005: Office Total: \$671,961 million.
- FY 2006: Office Total: \$577,429 million.
- FY 2007: Office Total: \$577,429 million.
- FY 2008: Office Total: \$513,391 million.

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Detailed information about ED's budget and solicitation development timeline and process can be found at: <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/process.html?src=rt>.

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (20 U.S.C. 7101–7184).

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is to enhance the health and well-being of Americans by providing for effective health and human services, and by fostering sound, sustained advances in the sciences underlying medicine, public health, and social services.

Five divisions within HHS support the activities and research relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Although each division has its own separate role and function, and most serve different population groups, the collective activities of these divisions form a comprehensive approach to preventing and treating juvenile delinquency that includes research, program development, and demonstration activities.

Administration for Children and Families

ACF is responsible for Federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. ACF programs aim to achieve the following:

- Families and individuals empowered to increase their own economic independence and productivity.
- Strong, healthy, supportive communities that have a positive impact on the quality of life and the development of children.
- Partnerships with individuals, front-line service providers, communities, American Indian tribes, native communities, States, and Congress that enable solutions that transcend traditional agency boundaries.
- Services planned, reformed, and integrated to improve needed access.
- A strong commitment to working with people with developmental disabilities, refugees, and migrants to address their needs, strengths, and abilities

Within ACF, three Bureaus focus on youth issues: the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), the Children's Bureau, and the Office of Community Services (OCS).

Family and Youth Services Bureau

FYSB provides national leadership on youth and family issues. FYSB promotes positive outcomes for children, youth, and families by supporting a wide range of comprehensive services and collaborations at the local, tribal, State, and national levels. The core of FYSB's mission is

positive youth development. This approach suggests that giving young people positive opportunities and helping them reach their full potential is the best way to prevent them from engaging in risky behaviors.

Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau works to prevent the abuse of children in troubled families, protect children from abuse, and find permanent placements for children who cannot safely return to their homes. It supports a variety of programs, national resource centers, and technical assistance and information resources—all of which are accessible through the Children's Bureau Web site. Among these programs is the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP), which seeks to ensure that young people involved in the foster care system receive services and support to help them make a successful transition to self-sufficiency and adulthood. CFCIP provides States with the funding to:

- Enable participants to receive education and training, including vocational training (vouchers of up to \$5,000 may be available for postsecondary education and training).
- Provide training in daily living skills, budgeting, and locating and maintaining housing.
- Provide for individual and group counseling.
- Enable former foster youth ages 18–21 to receive housing assistance.
- Provide for the establishment of outreach programs.
- Provide each participant with a written independent living plan, based on an assessment of needs, which shall be incorporated into a case plan.
- Allow participants up to age 21 to remain eligible for Medicaid.

Office of Community Services

OCS works in partnership with States, communities, and other agencies to provide a range of human and economic development services and activities that ameliorate the causes and characteristics of poverty and otherwise assist persons in need. The aim of these services and activities is to increase the capacity of individuals and families to become self-sufficient, to revitalize communities, and to build the stability and capacity of children, youth, and families so that they become able to create their own opportunities.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The mission of the CDC is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. Two divisions within CDC support programs and activities that address issues associated with youth violence prevention: the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Since 1992, NCIPC has been working to address one of the leading causes of death in the United States: injuries and violence. According to WISQARS, NCIPC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System, between 2001 and 2005, injuries—including violence-related injuries, homicide, and suicide—were the leading causes of death for children and youth ages 1–24. Homicide and suicide were the second and third leading causes of death for people ages 15–24.

As the lead Federal organization for violence prevention, NCIPC's Division of Violence Prevention (DVP) works to create communities in which youth are safe from violence and to ensure the development of youth into healthy adults. DVP places an emphasis on the primary prevention of violence perpetration and is committed to developing a rigorous science base for the prevention of youth violence. DVP's public health approach complements other approaches to violence prevention, such as those of the criminal and juvenile justice systems, and is organized around four general themes:

- Measuring the prevalence and the impact of violence.
- Creating and evaluating new approaches to prevention.
- Applying and adapting what is known to work.
- Building community capacity.

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

The Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), within the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, seeks to prevent the most serious health risk behaviors among children, adolescents, and young adults. To accomplish this mission, DASH implements four strategies:

- *Identify and monitor:* Conduct surveillance activities to monitor six categories of priority health risk behaviors, including sexual behaviors and school health policies and programs among all 50 States.
- *Synthesize and apply research:* Synthesize research findings to identify policies and practices that are most likely to be effective in promoting healthy behaviors among young people.
- *Enable constituents:* Fund programs to enable constituents to implement comprehensive adolescent and school health programs.
- *Evaluate:* Provide technical assistance to State and local education agencies to help them evaluate the quality and effectiveness of their school health policies, teacher training, and curriculums.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The mission of HRSA is to provide national leadership, program resources, and services needed to improve access to culturally competent, quality health care. As the Nation's health care access

agency, HRSA focuses on uninsured, underserved, and special needs populations in its goals and program activities. HRSA is focused on improving access to health care, health outcomes, and quality health care; eliminating health disparities; improving the public health and health care systems; and enhancing the ability of the health care system to respond to public health emergencies.

Two Bureaus within HRSA support programs and activities that address issues associated with juvenile delinquency: the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) and the Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Maternal and Child Health Bureau

MCHB seeks to improve the physical and mental health, safety, and well-being of the maternal and child health population, which includes all of the Nation's women, infants, children, adolescents, and their families, as well as fathers and children with special health care needs. MCHB administers the Title V (Social Security Act) Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program to States. The Community Integrated Services System Program seeks to improve the health of mothers and children by funding projects for the development and expansion of integrated health, education, and social services at the community level.

Bureau of Primary Health Care

The mission of the Bureau of Primary Health Care is to improve the health of the Nation's underserved communities and vulnerable populations by ensuring access to comprehensive, culturally competent, quality primary health care services. It is responsible for administering the community health center program.

Community health centers are located in areas that are medically underserved and whose residents have high needs. They provide comprehensive primary health care services and supportive services with fees adjusted based on ability to pay. There are currently more than 1,000 health centers that operate 6,000 service delivery sites, which are located in every State. In addition to primary health care and other physical health services, most sites now offer access to mental health and substance abuse services. Of the 16 million patients who receive their care from community health centers, 19 percent are adolescents and young adults (ages 13–24). Children and adolescents with access to health care have better social outcomes than those without health care access.

National Institutes of Health

NIH is the steward of medical and behavioral research for the Nation. Its mission is science in pursuit of fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to extend healthy life and reduce the burdens of illness and disability. Violence places an enormous burden on mental and physical health and on the Nation's health care delivery system. Violence prevention—and thus juvenile justice—is an important part of NIH's mission. NIH has been funding research on violence since the early 1950s, with an emphasis on cumulative knowledge building with practical applications for daily life.

Five NIH components relate to juvenile delinquency and its prevention: the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) within the Office of the Director.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

NIAAA provides leadership in the national effort to reduce alcohol-related problems. To accomplish its mission, NIAAA conducts research focused on improving the treatment and prevention of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems to reduce the enormous health, social, and economic consequences of this disease. Research on the causes, consequences, and prevention of underage drinking is a priority for NIAAA.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The mission of NIDA is to lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction. NIDA operationalizes this charge through two critical components: (1) supporting and conducting research across a broad range of disciplines and (2) ensuring the rapid and effective dissemination of research findings to inform policy and improve practice.

National Institute of Mental Health

The NIMH mission is to transform the understanding and treatment of mental illnesses through basic and clinical research, paving the way for prevention, recovery, and cure. NIMH provides national leadership dedicated to understanding, treating, and preventing mental illnesses through basic research on the brain and behavior, and through clinical, epidemiological, and services research. The interface of several childhood mental disorders (e.g., conduct disorder, ADHD, depression, and anxiety) and related impairments in cognition, attention, and impulse control place many children and adolescents on a trajectory of increasing impairment, which may include delinquency. NIMH supports and conducts basic and translational research to uncover neurobehavioral mechanisms underlying disruptive and delinquent behavior, as well as application of mechanistic knowledge to development of novel treatment and preventive intervention strategies.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development mission is to ensure that every person is born healthy and wanted, that women suffer no harmful effects from reproductive processes, and that all children have the chance to achieve their full potential for healthy and productive lives, free from disease or disability, and to ensure the health, productivity, independence, and well-being of all people through optimal rehabilitation.

Office of the Director/Office of Research on Women's Health

ORWH serves as a focal point for women's health research at NIH.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The mission of SAMHSA is to build resilience and facilitate recovery for people with or at risk for mental or substance use disorders. Many of SAMHSA's adolescent populations become involved in the juvenile justice system as a result of alcohol and other drug use or disruptive

behavior disorders and other untreated mental disorders. This involvement, coupled with the relationship between alcohol and other drug use and violence, affects youth and their families, communities, and society as a whole.

Three SAMHSA centers support activities that relate to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention: the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).

Center for Mental Health Services

CMHS has two major branches that focus on building the infrastructure and services delivery for prevention, treatment, and posttreatment interventions for children and youth involved with or at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system: the Child, Adolescent, and Family Branch and the Prevention Initiative and Priorities Programs Development Branch.

- The **Child, Adolescent, and Family Branch** promotes and ensures that the mental health needs of children and their families are addressed by a systems of care approach built on the principles of youth-guided, family-driven, community-based, least restrictive care involving interagency collaboration and coordination. The key premise of the systems of care approach is that children with serious emotional disorders and their families are best served in their homes and communities.
- The **Prevention Initiative and Priorities Programs Development Branch** includes a special focus on youth violence prevention with programs and interventions targeted for youth, parents, schools, and communities. Many of the program grantees engage law enforcement and the juvenile justice system in the development of collaborations focusing on youth violence prevention. A key program in this branch is the Safe Schools/Healthy Students program.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

CSAP works with States and communities to develop a comprehensive prevention system that promotes healthy communities. This is accomplished by developing tools for community epidemiological work groups, targeting risk and protective factors, assessing community needs, developing community coalitions to address identified needs, and evaluating and improving community efforts. The needs identified in communities include substance abuse, youth violence, and other risky behaviors that put youth at risk for juvenile delinquency.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

The mission of CSAT is to promote the quality and availability of community-based substance abuse treatment services for individuals and families who need them. CSAT components contribute to the overall agency mission by reducing barriers and improving access to quality services, particularly for vulnerable, at-risk, and/or often neglected populations. Comprehensive treatment programs for designated populations, which include children and adolescents within the justice system, are designed to provide the best possible services to socially, culturally, and economically diverse populations. CSAT develops treatment services associated with youth and family drug courts in the juvenile justice system and provides treatment services through its youth offender reentry program.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Family and Youth Services Bureau

FYSB awards grants to community-based organizations as well as State and local government agencies to support the needs of youth and families in the following areas:

- **Community-Based Abstinence Education.** FYSB's Abstinence Education Division awards grants to enable States to create or augment existing abstinence education programs and, at the option of the State, provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity with a focus on those groups most likely to bear children out of wedlock.
- **Mentoring Children of Prisoners.** The Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program provides grants to community organizations that provide children and youth of incarcerated parents with mentors. Each mentoring program is designed to ensure that mentors provide young people with safe and trusting relationships; healthy messages about life and social behavior; appropriate guidance from a positive adult role model; and opportunities for increased participation in education, civic service, and community activities.
- **Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.** FYSB manages awards to grantees providing runaway and homeless services. FYSB's Runaway and Homeless Youth Program includes the Basic Center Program, Transitional Living Program, Maternity Group Home Program, and Street Outreach Program.
 - Through the **Basic Center Program**, FYSB works to establish or strengthen community-based programs that address the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families. The purpose of these programs is to provide youth with emergency shelter, food, clothing, counseling, and referrals for health care. The length of stay at such a center is 21 days.
 - Through the **Transitional Living Program**, FYSB supports projects that provide longer-term residential services to homeless youth ages 16–21. Generally, services are provided for up to 540 to 635 days. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless make a successful transition to self-sufficient living.
 - Through the **Maternity Group Home Program**, FYSB supports homeless pregnant and parenting young people ages 16–21, as well as their dependent children. Services are provided for up to 540 to 635 days.
 - Through the **Street Outreach Program**, FYSB awards grants to private, nonprofit agencies to conduct outreach designed to build relationships

between grantee staff and street youth. The goal of these efforts is to help young people leave the streets. The local grantees provide a range of services directly or through collaboration with other agencies, specifically those working to protect and treat young people who have been, or who are at risk of being, subjected to sexual abuse or exploitation.

- **Family and Youth Violence Prevention Services Program.** Through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program Division, FYSB awards grants to State agencies, territories, and American Indian tribes for the provision of shelter to victims of family violence and their dependents, and for related services, such as emergency transportation and child care.

Children's Bureau

- Assistance in effectively implementing the Chafee Foster Care Independence and the Education and Training Voucher programs and supporting youth engagement in child welfare policy, planning, and program development is made available to States, tribes, and other youth-serving organizations through the **National Child Welfare Resource Center for Youth Development**. The center also provides States with assistance on Child and Family Service Reviews, including promoting stakeholder involvement, technical assistance and training, and information services. It is one of eight national resource centers funded by the Children's Bureau.

Office of Community Services

- The **Compassion Capital Fund Communities Empowering Youth (CEY)** program strengthens broad-based community coalitions that are working to reduce gang involvement, youth violence, and child abuse and neglect and to foster positive youth development. CEY funding is used by the lead grantee organization and its partnering faith-based and community organizations to increase the overall organizational sustainability and capacity of the collaboration and its members through technical assistance and training in leadership development, organizational development, program development, and community engagement.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC provides Federal leadership in violence prevention. Both the Division of Violence Prevention and Division of Adolescent and School Health are moving the injury and violence-prevention field toward primary prevention and early intervention by exploring ways to prevent youth violence before it occurs. Some of CDC's key activities for youth violence prevention include:

- **School-Associated Violent Deaths Study.** In partnership with the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, CDC has conducted a national study of school-associated violent deaths since 1992. This ongoing study plays an important role in monitoring trends in

school violence, identifying risk factors for school violence, and assessing the effects of prevention efforts.

- **National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence.** CDC supports 10 National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence Prevention and a Coordinating Center to foster joint efforts between university researchers and communities to address the problem of youth violence. Primary objectives include the following:
 - Monitoring the magnitude and distribution of youth interpersonal violence.
 - Building the scientific infrastructure necessary to support the development and widespread application of effective youth violence prevention strategies.
 - Promoting interdisciplinary research strategies to address the problem of youth violence.
 - Fostering collaboration between academic researchers and communities.
 - Mobilizing and empowering communities to address the problem of youth violence.
- **National Public Health Strategy for Youth Violence Prevention.** Beginning in FY 2009, CDC plans to develop a National Public Health Strategy to prevent youth violence that effectively and systematically includes public health approaches. The strategy will guide actions and efforts to prevent youth violence by working with other relevant public and private partners to build consensus for national prevention activities. It will focus on change strategies for increasing dissemination and implementation of national youth violence prevention efforts.
- **Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth Through Violence Prevention (UNITY).** CDC is funding a 5-year cooperative agreement to develop UNITY. Working in the 45 largest U.S. cities, UNITY is designed to strengthen and support cities in preventing violence before it occurs. To date UNITY had formed a consortium of cities; developed a framework for the prevention of youth violence in urban areas; developed tools, strategies, and messages to support the national initiative; and engaged representatives from these cities to work with peers in tailoring what is known about urban violence to their particular locales.
- **Building Business Improvement Districts.** CDC is funding the first effort to assess the impact of a community-based economic development model on youth violence. Research indicates that violence is associated with the social and economic characteristics of communities. Violence is particularly problematic in communities characterized by high rates of family disruption, unemployment, concentrated poverty, and inaccessibility to economic opportunities. A broad literature has developed on identifying these patterns of community social disorganization and their relationship to violent behaviors. Other research has identified specific actionable community-level interventions that can effectively mediate the influence of these social and economic factors. The study will

evaluate the impact of established business improvement districts in Los Angeles on modifying community-level factors that are associated with youth violence.

- **Compendium of Assessment Tools for Youth Violence.** CDC has updated *Measuring Violence-Related Attitudes, Behaviors, and Influences Among Youths: A Compendium of Assessment Tools*. The compendium provides researchers and prevention specialists with measures to assess the risk and protective factors associated with youth violence and a set of tools to evaluate prevention programs. Web resource: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/measure.htm>.
- **National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center.** The National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center is a Federal resource for communities working to prevent violence committed by and against young people. The mission of the center is to provide key local government and community leaders with dynamic resources to help support their efforts to plan, develop, implement, and evaluate effective youth violence prevention efforts. Web resource: <http://www.safeyouth.org>.
- **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS).** YRBSS provides national, State, and local data on the prevalence of six categories of priority health risk behaviors. It provides CDC, States, and others with vital information to more effectively target and evaluate programs. State and local education agencies use data from YRBSS to inform policymakers about the need for interventions in their jurisdictions to help young people avoid risky behaviors. Web resource: www.cdc.gov/YRBS/.
- **Enhancing State Capacity To Address Child and Adolescent Health Through Violence Prevention (ESCAPE).** This program is designed to promote child and adolescent health by addressing violence toward or among children and adolescents, including youth suicide, child maltreatment, dating violence, sexual violence, school violence, community violence, and bullying. ESCAPE's planning and implementation phases will focus on shared risk and protective factors for these forms of violence.
- **Middle School Violence Prevention Project.** CDC is funding a multisite trial of a violence prevention program aimed at middle school students. Thirty-seven middle schools in four States are participating. The program being evaluated teaches students conflict resolution and problem-solving skills, trains teachers about violence prevention, and engages family members in program activities. The project—affiliated with Virginia Commonwealth University, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the University of Georgia, and Duke University—represents one of the largest efforts to date to assess the effectiveness of school-based violence prevention among middle school students.
- **Examining Sociocultural and Community Risk and Protective Factors.** CDC is funding researchers at the University of Georgia to examine sociocultural and community risk and protective factors that are associated with child maltreatment and early risk factors for youth violence. The results from this research will inform the development of violence prevention strategies for communities.

- **Assessing Links Between Various Forms of Violence.** CDC is conducting a study to identify the links between different forms of violent behaviors in adolescents. The findings will help scientists gain an understanding of the prevalence and consequences of different types of aggressive behaviors, the association between dating violence and other forms of peer violence, and the manner in which these types of violent behaviors vary by sex, developmental stage, and other factors.
- **School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS).** SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the State, district, school, and classroom levels. SHPPS is used to monitor the status of the Nation's school health policies and programs; describe the professional background of the personnel who deliver each component of the school health program; describe relationships between State and district policies and school health programs and practices; and identify factors that facilitate or impede delivery of effective school health programs. Web resource: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/shpps/index.htm>.
- **Health Education Curriculum Analysis Tool (HECAT).** HECAT can help school districts, schools, and others conduct a clear, complete, and consistent analysis of health education curriculums based on the National Health Education Standards and CDC's Characteristics of Effective Health Education Curricula. The HECAT results can help schools select or develop appropriate and effective health education curriculums and improve the delivery of health education. Violence prevention and mental and emotional health are two of the health topic modules within the tool. The HECAT can be customized to meet local community needs and conform to the curriculum requirements of the State or school district. Web resource: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/HECAT/index.htm>.
- **School Health Education Resources (SHER).** SHER provides user-friendly access to the myriad school health education offerings available from CDC. Included with SHER materials are the related National Health Education Standards and CDC's Characteristics of Effective Health Education Curricula. Web resource: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sher/>.
- **Housing Relocation Initiatives on Community-Level Violence.** Crime and violence tend to be high in communities with high concentration of poverty, crowded housing, and other factors associated with community socioeconomic disadvantage. CDC and Carnegie Mellon University are currently evaluating the impact of an initiative to depopulate public housing communities in Pittsburgh, PA, on community levels of youth violence as assessed by police records, 911 calls, coroner reports, and emergency department data.
- **School Health Index (SHI).** The SHI is a self-assessment and planning guide developed by CDC to help schools identify the strengths and weaknesses of their school health promotion policies and programs, develop an action plan for improving student health, and involve teachers, parents, students, and the community in improving school policies, programs, and services. The SHI currently addresses five health topic areas, including violence prevention. Web resource: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/shi/default.aspx>.

MCHB conducts multiple activities, largely through grants programs, that are highly relevant to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

- **Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Program.** Through this program, every 5 years States complete a needs assessment process. They are asked to report on 7 to 10 priority needs for focused programmatic efforts over the succeeding 5 years, and on 7 to 10 performance measures by which they plan to gauge their progress toward achieving their goals. In the 2005–2010 needs assessment cycle, priority needs identified by States included homicide/violence, child maltreatment, domestic violence, mental health, substance abuse, and positive youth development. Many States have determined areas of need and performance measures that are directly relevant to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.
- **Stop Bullying Now!** This bullying prevention campaign is geared for children ages 9–13 and the adults who influence them. It features a Web site and an array of other resources in English and Spanish, including an activities guide and DVD video toolkit, as well as public service announcements and posters. Web resource: <http://stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov>.
- **Special Projects of Regional and National Significance.** The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant's discretionary program, Special Projects of Regional and National Significance, includes several programs that are relevant to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention:
 - **The Child and Adolescent Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Centers Cooperative Agreement Program** supports the Children's Safety Network (CSN) and the National Center for Child Death Review (NCCDR). The CSN assists State Maternal and Child Health programs' efforts in promoting safety and preventing both intentional injuries/violence and unintentional injuries. NCCDR facilitates the development of child death review programs at community and State levels in order to identify risk factors and help communities prevent future deaths, including deaths caused by violence.
 - **The Leadership Education and Training Program in Adolescent Health** supports seven universities/academic medical centers to provide advanced, interdisciplinary training to professionals from the fields of medicine, nursing, psychology, dietetics, and social work to prepare them for leadership roles in clinical care, research, education/training, and administration, with the goal of improving the health care of adolescents, and ultimately their health status. Trainees develop clinical skills in assessing adolescent development, mental health, and behavior as well as preventing and addressing problematic behavior; they provide health care to a variety of adolescents, including those who are incarcerated and on probation; they conduct research on a variety of issues, including health issues of adolescents involved in the justice system;

and they contribute their health expertise to community programs that address the needs of young people at risk for delinquent behavior.

- The **Leadership Training in Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics Program**, which funds nine projects, prepares postdoctoral physician fellows with clinical, teaching, research, public policy, and leadership skills that focus on infants, children, adolescents, and youth at risk for or with developmental and/or behavioral problems. As a group, these children are at higher risk than their peers for involvement in the juvenile justice system. These programs prepare trainees for leadership positions in academic and public health institutions.
- The **Mental Health in Schools Program** supports two national centers that help schools, school districts, communities, and health and mental health providers strengthen their abilities to address students' psychosocial issues and mental health problems. This initiative has existed for 13 years. Its current focus is on analysis of programs and policies relevant to school mental health at national, State, and school-district levels, as well as dissemination of findings. Anticipated outcomes include enhanced abilities of educators and educational systems to handle students' developmental needs and behavioral issues and to identify students in need of mental health services; to provide better student and family access to school-based and school-linked mental health services; to improve functional linkages among educators, student support services, school-based mental health clinical providers, and community partner organizations; and to promote a school climate that facilitates student engagement and motivation to learn.
- The **National Initiative to Improve Adolescent Health by the Year 2010 (NIIAH 2010)**, which is cofacilitated by MCHB and CDC/DASH, includes 27 grantees. NIIAH 2010 was created to elevate the national focus on the health, safety, and well-being of adolescents and young adults through collaborative action at community, State, and national levels. It recognizes the importance of healthy youth development and encourages States, communities, and professional groups to incorporate this perspective into their activities. Its goals include:
 - Elevate national, State, and community focus on, and commitment to, the health, safety, and well-being of adolescents and their families.
 - Increase adolescents' and young adults' access to quality health care.
 - Improve health and safety outcomes for adolescents and young adults (of its 21 critical health objectives, six are directly relevant to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and address areas such as homicide, violence and weapon carrying, mental health, and substance abuse).

- Eliminate health disparities among adolescents and young adults.
- The **Maternal and Child Health Research Program** began in 1965 with the purpose of supporting applied research to promote, safeguard, and improve the health of all mothers and children. Today, it continues to support research relating to maternal and child health services that shows promise of substantial contribution to advancement of current knowledge. One of the four Maternal and Child Health Bureau’s strategic research issues for FY 2004–2009 is “promoting the healthy development of MCH populations,” which is directly relevant to promoting children’s mental health and preventing problem behaviors. About a quarter of recently funded research projects are relevant to child and adolescent development, mental health, and problem behavior, and one focuses uniquely on health care access for delinquent youth.
- **Bright Futures for Infants, Children and Adolescents** was launched by MCHB in 1990, with early additional support from the Medicaid Program. The third edition of *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision for Infants, Children and Adolescents* (2008), the cornerstone of the initiative, is a set of comprehensive health supervision guidelines addressing health promotion and disease prevention in infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence. In addition to physical health, Bright Futures emphasizes social and academic competence, emotional well-being, risk reduction, and violence and injury prevention as part of clinical health care services for adolescents. Web resource: www.brightfutures.aap.org.
- The **State Maternal and Child Health Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems (ECCS) Grant Program** was launched in 2003 to help States and territories build and implement State agency collaborations and partnerships that support families and communities in the development of children who are healthy and ready to learn at school entry. State ECCS grantees address five critical components: (1) medical homes providing comprehensive physical and child development services for all children; (2) mental health and social-emotional development services for children at risk for the development of mental health problems; (3) early care and education services from birth through 5 years of age that support children’s early learning, health, and development of social competence; (4) parent education services; and (5) family support services. The healthy development of young children is key to the prevention of delinquent behavior as children mature into adolescents.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

- NIAAA’s ongoing **Underage Drinking Research Initiative** considers all aspects of the issue within the context of adolescent development. This transdisciplinary initiative includes varied projects on underage and college drinking, such as studies examining the effects of adolescent alcohol use on the developing brain and projects designed to enhance the engagement of the health care system addressing underage alcohol use. It

incorporates collaboration on many levels, including with the Office of the Surgeon General on the development and dissemination of the *Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking* and with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention on an evaluation of its Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws program that targets youth under 21 years of age.

- NIAAA maintains a communications program aimed at informing health care practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and the general public about findings from supported research programs. Examples of communications products include:
 - www.TheCoolSpot.gov: This interactive site for middle school students uses quizzes, games, and graphics to deliver important messages about the risks of underage drinking and ways to resist peer pressure, and now offers lesson plans in a Teacher and Volunteer Corner.
 - www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov: This resource for college students, administrators, and parents features information on the health consequences of alcohol misuse, campus alcohol policies, and other resources.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

As the lead Federal agency supporting basic research on the prevention of youth drug use, NIDA supports a broad range of research related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

- NIDA supports studies focused on preventing initiation and progression of substance abuse and associated health risk behaviors for youth in the criminal justice and foster care systems and among youth in preadjudicated situations such as assignment to continuation schools and community service. NIDA also supports research on the prevention of drug abuse and associated criminality among youth at very high risk for both, such as children of parents in the criminal justice system, youth in foster care, and youth growing up in neighborhoods with high levels of criminal behavior.
- NIDA supports research focused on the implementation of effective substance abuse assessment and treatment in juvenile justice and the integration of treatment with supervision at all stages of juvenile justice processing, including juvenile and family courts and drug courts, juvenile probation, detention, and institutional custody.
- NIDA established the **Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS)**, a cooperative research program to improve outcomes for reentering drug-involved offenders by improving the integration of drug treatment with other public health and public safety systems. CJ-DATS includes studies focused on juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems who are transitioning from detention to the community. Studies include research on cognitive behavioral interventions to reshape distorted or negative thinking patterns related to substance abuse and deviant behavior, and the integration of HIV prevention with family-based drug abuse therapy to interrupt the cycle of youth drug abuse, sexual risk taking, and criminal activity.

National Institute of Mental Health

NIMH supports studies to detect and treat mental disorders in juvenile justice populations, along with studies that develop and test delinquency prevention strategies including anger management, employment, and interventions with parents.

Office of the Director/Office of Research on Women's Health

ORWH co-funds a trans-collaborative NIH grant with the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the Indian Health Service on the prevention of suicide among Apache youth at the White Mountain Apache Reservation in Whiteriver, AZ. The rate of suicide among youth and young adults on the White Mountain Apache Reservation has been among the highest in the United States of any ethnic group in the past decade. ORWH led efforts for NIH collaboration with other agencies within HHS, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), and other Federal agencies to develop and participate in a trans-Federal scientific workshop titled "**Teen Dating Violence: Developing a Research Agenda to Meet Practice Needs.**" The 2-day workshop brought together more than 80 advocates, practitioners, researchers, and Federal funders working on the problem of teen dating violence, and provided guidance on areas that require additional research. Further trans-Federal activities regarding teen dating violence are planned, and ORWH will continue to facilitate NIH efforts in this area.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

- **Strategic Prevention Framework.** The Strategic Prevention Framework's (SPF's) five-step process promotes positive youth development, reduces risk-taking behaviors, builds community and family assets and resilience, and prevents problem behaviors across the individual's life span. This approach is the foundation for the SPF Grant Program to States.
- **Drug-Free Communities.** CSAP uses a prevention and coalition approach in its work with Drug-Free Communities (DFC), a program of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. DFC involves connecting 12 sectors and ensuring supportive work and school environments, drug- and crime-free neighborhoods, and positive connections with friends and family.

Collaborative Efforts

Many HHS programs and initiatives involve collaboration with other Federal agencies and organizations.

- **Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS)** is a cooperative research program to establish a national research network to test integrated system-level approaches for the design and delivery of drug treatment services to improve outcomes for reentering offenders with drug problems. Launched in 2002, CJ-DATS was funded

under a cooperative agreement from NIDA with support from NIAAA, SAMHSA/CSAT, CDC, and DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance.

- **Drug-Free Communities (DFC)**, a collaboration between SAMHSA and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, was started by Congress in 1997 with the understanding that local problems need local solutions. As a cornerstone of ONDCP's National Drug Control Strategy, DFC provides the funding necessary for communities to identify and respond to local substance use problems. The DFC program now supports more than 700 drug-free community coalitions across the United States.
- **Federal Mentoring Council (FMC)**, an interagency council, was created with support from the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The FMC was established to coordinate Federal mentoring work and develop Federal initiatives to increase the number of mentor-mentee pairs in the Nation, particularly those targeting disadvantaged youth. Co-chaired by the Corporation for National and Community Service and HHS (ACF), FMC identifies gaps in mentoring services, assesses current knowledge about what works and how to identify and disseminate best practices in the mentoring field, and has developed a common description of mentoring for Federal agencies. Agencies within the U.S. Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and the Corporation for National and Community Service are involved.
- The **Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD)**, which is chaired by SAMHSA, recommends several methods and activities to deter underage drinking. These include town hall meetings, the Web site of Federal Underage Drinking Prevention Resources, the national meeting of the States on the prevention of underage drinking, and the underage drinking public service campaign directed at parents. Involved agencies include the U.S. Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Justice, Transportation, and Treasury; the Federal Trade Commission; and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Web resource: www.stopalcoholabuse.gov.
- The **Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (Forum)** is a collection of Federal agencies involved in research and activities related to children and families. Agencies involved include the National Science Foundation; the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Office of Management and Budget. The Forum's mission is to foster coordination and collaboration and to enhance and improve consistency in the collection and reporting of Federal data on children and families. It also strives to improve the reporting and dissemination of information on the status of children and families. Its annual report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, provides a summary of national indicators of child well-being and monitors changes in these indicators over time. Web resource: www.childstats.gov.

- The **Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs** seeks to improve youth outcomes by enhancing collaborative efforts at all levels, providing technical assistance resources that help communities support youth and promote strategies and approaches that work. The Working Group manages the content and information found on the *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth* and will soon migrate and expand content on a new Federal interagency Web site on youth. The Working Group is chaired by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and works with the U.S. Departments of Justice (Vice Chair), Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Labor, as well as the Corporation for National and Community Service and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Within HHS, ACF, CDC, HRSA, and SAMHSA are active agencies on the Working Group. Web resource: <http://guide.helpingamericasyouth.gov>.
- Through the **Federal Partners' Early Childhood Systems Workgroup**, MCHB fosters collaboration around services for young children and their families among Federal agencies in parallel to its expectation that State and local agencies form collaborative relationships as part of their individual grants from the State Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems (ECCS) Program. A strong system supporting early childhood development is an important strategy for preventing delinquency. The original partner agencies included HRSA/MCHB, ACF/ACYF, and SAMHSA/CMHS. HHS/ASPE and the U.S. Department of Education have recently joined this workgroup. Recent collaborative meetings of Head Start State Collaboration Office coordinators, grantees from the Children's Bureau's Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Program, grantees from a number of SAMHSA's projects that focus on children, and ECCS grantees have strengthened Federal agency working relationships. Web resource: www.state-eccs.org/.
- The **NIH Child Abuse and Neglect Working Group** was established in response to a congressional request that NIH convene a working group of its component organizations supporting research on child abuse and neglect to (1) assess the state of the science, (2) make recommendations for a research agenda, and (3) develop plans for future coordination efforts at NIH. Led by NIMH, the group includes representatives from the major research institutes and offices supporting research in this area, as well as other Federal partners, including ACF and the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. It continues to meet regularly and to draw upon its April 1997 blueprint for action.
- The **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative** is an unprecedented collaborative grant program designed to prevent violence and substance abuse among our Nation's youth, schools, and communities. The initiative is supported by three Federal agencies—HHS (through SAMHSA/CMHS) and the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. Through grants made to local education authorities, the initiative provides schools and communities with the benefit of enhanced school-based and community-based services in an effort to strengthen healthy child development, thus reducing violent behavior and substance use. The comprehensive services must encompass six components: school safety; violence, alcohol, and other drug prevention and early intervention services; school and community mental health preventive and treatment intervention services; early childhood psychosocial and emotional development services; supporting and

connecting schools and communities; and safe school policies. Since 1999, more than 250 communities have received and benefited from SS/HS grants.

- **Shared Youth Vision** serves as a catalyst at the national, State, and local levels to strengthen coordination, communication, and collaboration among youth-serving agencies working to help at-risk youth make successful and healthy transitions to adult roles and responsibilities. Convened by the U.S. Department of Labor, Shared Youth Vision has provided 1-year funding awards to 16 pilot States, technical assistance to 12 additional States, and a series of tools to enhance collaboration and information dissemination at the local level. Partners include the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, and Transportation; the Corporation for National and Community Service; and the U.S. Social Security Administration.
- **Systems of Care** is a congressionally legislated program, the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Program for Children with Serious Emotional Disorders and Their Families (the Children’s Mental Health Initiative), that has funded grants in more than 120 communities. Systems of Care is a philosophy of how care should be delivered— an approach to services that recognizes the importance of family, school, and community and seeks to promote the full potential of every child and youth by addressing their physical, emotional, intellectual, cultural, and social needs. A system of care is a coordinated network of community-based services and supports that are organized to meet the challenges of children and youth with serious mental health needs and their families. Families and youth work in partnership with public and private organizations to design mental health services and supports that are effective, that build on the strengths of individuals, and that address each person’s cultural and linguistic needs. Systems of Care has executed interagency agreements with ACF and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to support a focus on youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Web resource: www.systemsofcare.samhsa.gov/.

Future Directions

Administration for Children and Families

Through a program called **Caregiver’s Choice**, MENTOR/National Mentoring Partnership was awarded a cooperative agreement to provide support to community organizations providing mentoring services to youth of incarcerated parents. Mentoring programs must apply to participate, and those programs that meet quality standards created by experts—in mentoring and working with families of the incarcerated—will be selected. Caregivers and parents can then redeem vouchers for mentoring services at mentoring programs that best meet their needs.

Support Systems for Rural Homeless Youth, a collaboration between FYSB and the Children’s Bureau, is a 5-year demonstration project that targets youth in rural areas ages 16–21 who are approaching independence and adulthood, but have few or no connections to a supportive family structure or community. This project is intended to influence policies, programs, and practices that affect the design and delivery of services to runaway and homeless

youth in Transitional Living programs, as well as to homeless youth aging out of State child welfare systems.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC's Injury Research Agenda will guide the next steps and future activities to strategically close the identified gaps in **youth violence prevention**. Plans include pursuing several specific lines of inquiry about youth violence. Some of the following initiatives were included in the "Vision for the Future" described in the *Surgeon General's Report on Youth Violence*:

- Use expanded data systems to measure nonfatal injuries and deaths due to youth violence.
- Continue to improve our understanding of risk and protective factors associated with youth violence, and the economic and social burden of youth violence.
- Clarify the links between youth violence and other forms of violence.
- Continue to support the development and evaluation of youth violence prevention programs and policies and examine the economic efficiency of those programs and policies.
- Enhance State and local capacity to deliver violence prevention programs.
- Evaluate and improve strategies for disseminating evidence-based youth violence prevention programs and policies.

Health Resources and Services Administration

MCHB plans to develop statewide comprehensive **systems of care for adolescents** that would include the spectrum of agencies important to the lives of young people and their families. In many States, key agencies already work together, but such collaboration is not uniform. In particular, this effort would help bring together State agencies that are responsible for such areas as health and mental health/substance abuse prevention, health care financing, juvenile justice, human services, education, labor, agriculture, transportation/highway safety, and community development.

Through the **National Center for Child Death Review**, MCHB plans to expand the child death review process to include causes of unintentional and intentional injury (violence) among children and adolescents. The intent is to prevent morbidity as well as mortality; in particular, intervention at the point of injury can prevent future injury as well as possible death. As part of the expanded review process, State and community teams would be able to link their reviews of actual cases to a broad database of evidence-based injury prevention interventions including prevention of family violence, a precursor to delinquency, and prevention of peer violence. The database would be coordinated with existing Federal efforts.

National Institutes of Health

No quick, fail-safe solutions to violence exist. Research over the past years has led to a greater understanding of the risk factors and processes that contribute to and shape child and adolescent antisocial behavior and related problems. However, gaps remain in scientific understanding. Additional research is needed to determine the most appropriate targets for prevention and early intervention in order to produce long-term and lasting change. New technologies are emerging, and basic research has promise for increasing the understanding of how biological factors operate in conjunction with other factors to contribute to violent behavior, psychopathology, and drug abuse. In the coming years, NIMH expects to encourage studies on the relationships between mental disorders and violence, including suicide. This will include a focus on anxiety disorders, depression, and suicidal ideation, which often co-occur with behavior problems, as well as research on conduct problems and problems of inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity in youth.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA is increasingly taking a public health approach to mental health and substance use. Recognizing that resources to provide treatment for all individuals with mental health and substance use disorders are limited, SAMHSA is increasing its efforts to promote behavioral health and well-being, prevent the onset of problems, and intervene early when problems do occur. SAMHSA is building stronger partnerships with HRSA and the CDC to incorporate behavioral health issues into primary care and build public health principles into its own grant work. An example of this new effort is Project LAUNCH (Linking Actions for Unmet Needs for Children's Health), which promotes the wellness of young children (birth to 8 years) through the coordination of key child-serving systems, including the integration of behavioral and physical health services for young children and their parents. Project LAUNCH takes a comprehensive view of health, addressing the physical, emotional, social, and behavioral aspects of wellness.

FY 2006, 2007 and 2008 Funds

HHS Activities To Support Youth Development (in thousands of dollars)

Source: HHS Congressional Justifications, FY 2008, FY 2009

Agency	Description	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
ACF	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	\$140,000	\$139,950	\$140,000
ACF	Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program	\$46,157	\$46,157	\$45,351
ACF	Community-Based Abstinence Education Program	\$108,825	\$108,900	\$108,900
ACF	Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program	\$49,459	\$49,493	\$48,628
ACF	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	\$102,793	\$102,864	\$113,349
ACF	Communities Empowering Youth Program	\$30,000	\$30,022	\$30,005
ACF	Family Violence Prevention Services Program	*	*	*
ACF	Child Care Development Fund ¹	*	*	*
ACF	Child Support Enforcement ²	*	*	*
ACF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ³	*	*	*
CDC	Adolescent and School Health ⁴	\$55,854	\$54,789	\$54,323
CDC	Prevention Research Centers ⁵	*	*	*
CDC	Environmental Health and Injury Prevention/Injury Prevention and Control ⁶	*	*	*
CMS	Medicaid ⁷	*	*	*
CMS	State Children's Health Insurance Program ⁸	*	*	*

¹ This funding stream provides child care vouchers or certificates to families who are low-income, receiving public assistance, or transitioning from public assistance so that they can work or receive education/training. Eligibility is restricted to families of children up to age 13 (or up to age 19 if the youth is physically or mentally incapable of self-care, or under court supervision).

² This program helps to ensure that assistance in obtaining support (both financial and medical) is available to children through locating parents, establishing paternity and support obligations, and enforcing those obligations.

³ This funding stream provides assistance and work opportunities to families as they transition from public assistance to work and self-sufficiency.

⁴ This includes the monitoring of health risk behaviors and school health programs and policies through systems like the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, School Health Policies and Programs Study, and School Health Profiles; also includes the School Health Index.

⁵ Prevention research centers conduct applied public health research on topics such as healthy youth development, including prevention of violence and substance abuse.

⁶ Funds support priority areas including teen driving safety, child maltreatment prevention, youth violence prevention, domestic and sexual violence prevention, rape prevention and education, intimate partner violence, suicide prevention, and the National Violent Death Reporting System.

⁷ This program provides medical benefits to groups of low-income people, including children and youth, who may have no medical insurance or inadequate medical insurance.

⁸ This program provides health insurance to children and youth up to age 19 whose families earn too much to qualify for Medicaid, but who may not earn enough to afford private insurance.

Agency	Description	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
HRSA	Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	*	*	*
HRSA	Bureau of Primary Health Care	*	*	*
IHS	Youth and Adult Regional Treatment Centers	*	*	*
NIH	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	*	*	*
NIH	National Institute on Drug Abuse	*	*	*
NIH	National Institute of Mental Health	*	*	*
NIH	Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute on Child Health and Human Development	*	*	*
OMH	Youth Empowerment Program ⁹	\$7,400	\$5,971	\$2,735
SAMHSA	Adolescents at Risk ¹⁰	\$1,961	\$1,961	\$1,927
SAMHSA	Children's Mental Health Services ¹¹	\$104,006	\$104,078	\$102,260
SAMHSA	Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP Act) ¹²	--	\$840	\$5,404
SAMHSA	Trauma Informed Services (National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative)	\$29,418	\$29,418	\$33,092
SAMHSA	Youth Suicide Prevention	\$22,739	\$22,779	\$34,389
SAMHSA	Youth Violence Prevention (Safe Schools/ Healthy Students)	\$93,156	\$93,156	\$93,002
SAMHSA	Criminal and Juvenile Justice Programs ¹³	*	*	*
SAMHSA	Programs of Regional and National Significance/ Children and Families ¹⁴	*	*	*
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	*	*	*
SAMHSA	Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants	*	*	*

* *Infants, toddlers, children, youth, and adults may be served through this program. Funding that specifically targets youth cannot be isolated.*

⁹ This demonstration program addresses unhealthy behaviors in at-risk minority youth, and provides them with opportunities to learn more positive lifestyles and enhance their capacity to make healthier life choices.

¹⁰ This funding supports the evaluation and documentation of school-based suicide prevention programs.

¹¹ The program supports the development of comprehensive, community-based systems of care for children and youth with serious emotional disorders and their families.

¹² This program provides grants to organizations that are currently receiving or have received grant funds under the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 to either enhance an existing focus on preventing underage drinking or to enhance current initiatives by adding a focus on underage drinking prevention. The STOP Act established the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underaged Drinking.

¹³ This supports the Jail Diversion program, which diverts people with mental illness, including youth, to community-based and supportive services.

¹⁴ This supports effective substance abuse treatment practices for children, youth, and families.

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

The HHS budget development process begins with budget formulation: the development of a spending plan for the coming fiscal year. This process takes approximately 10 months to complete. It begins with each HHS agency developing a budget request, which is submitted to HHS. Agency requests are reviewed at the Department and then submitted by the Secretary to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Following HHS/OMB negotiations, the HHS budget request becomes part of the President's Budget, which is submitted to Congress on the first Monday in February.

Following receipt of the President's Budget, Congress begins consideration of the appropriations bills that provide specific funding levels for Federal programs for the next fiscal year (beginning the following October). The Congressional process includes hearings by Appropriations and Authorizing Committees, testimony by the Secretary and the heads of some HHS agencies, and the gathering of information by congressional staff. In order to provide funding, appropriations bills must be passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the President.

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

HHS funding for the youth programs discussed in this report is provided by the Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations Act.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to lead the unified national effort to secure America. DHS seeks to prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the Nation. DHS also works to ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors, and promote the free flow of commerce. The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is a branch within DHS that supports the activities and research relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

The mission of the ICE is to protect America and uphold public safety. This mission is fulfilled by identifying criminal activities and eliminating vulnerabilities that pose a threat to our Nation's borders, as well as enforcing economic, transportation, and infrastructure security. By protecting our national and border security, ICE seeks to eliminate the potential threat of terrorist acts against the United States.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Collaborative Efforts

Future Directions

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

Federal Agency Clearinghouses Supported by Agency

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, HUD embraces high standards of ethics, management, and accountability and forges new partnerships—particularly with faith-based and community organizations—that leverage resources and improve HUD’s ability to be effective on the community level. Much of HUD’s assistance is targeted to housing and communities with a concentration of lower-income families, in which parents with children are in the greatest need. HUD recognizes that to improve housing and communities, it must promote the understanding that vulnerable populations have multiple, interrelated needs that must be simultaneously addressed.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

HUD’s priorities and activities that focus on preventing juvenile delinquency are articulated through the promotion of a stable and safe living environment for families. It is believed that programs that promote homeownership, decent affordable housing, strengthened communities, equal opportunity in housing, and the participation of faith-based and community organizations will serve to strengthen and stabilize family living environments and in turn deter juvenile delinquency. HUD’s programs and activities that relate to these goals are described below.

HOPE VI

The HOPE VI Program was developed as a result of recommendations by the National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing. The Commission recommended revitalization in three general areas: physical improvements, management improvements, and social and community services to address resident needs that include the public housing youth population. The mission of HOPE VI is to holistically transform severely distressed public housing developments and empower their residents and youth to achieve self-sufficiency by:

- Creating mixed-income communities that blend private, public, and other subsidized housing.
- Fostering innovative project design, including low-density housing attractive to families.
- Creating results-driven efforts to help public housing residents reach self-sufficiency.
- Generating opportunities for economic development within HOPE VI sites and the surrounding community.
- Leveraging HOPE VI dollars with other public, private, and nonprofit sources.

- Providing youth with the resources and mentoring support they need in order to actively engage in their communities and become self-sufficient adults. Services include access to Neighborhood Networks computer facilities, educational services, employment training/opportunities, gang prevention programs, and local social/civic programs.

Neighborhood Networks Centers

Launched in 1995 by HUD’s Office of Multifamily Housing Programs, Neighborhood Networks was one of the first Federal initiatives to promote self-sufficiency and help provide computer access to HUD Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-insured and FHA-assisted housing communities. To accomplish these goals, the community-based initiative encourages property owners and managers to establish multiservice community learning centers that bring digital opportunity and lifelong learning to residents of all ages living in multifamily FHA-insured and/or FHA-assisted housing. These centers are helping youth and families achieve their academic, professional, and personal goals.

Today, more than 1,400 Neighborhood Networks centers operate in housing communities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. While the types of programs and services offered by Neighborhood Networks centers vary, the majority of centers offer youth programs. At Neighborhood Networks centers across the Nation, children and youth participate in:

- Afterschool programs that offer academic enrichment, as well as positive and constructive activities to fill the out-of-school hours.
- Summer enrichment programs that use fun activities to enhance lessons learned during the school year, ensure that knowledge remains fresh in the minds of young residents, and keep the academic momentum of the school year moving throughout the summer.
- Skills building and safe recreational activities that provide youth and children with productive and structured alternatives to “hanging out.”

Examples of Neighborhood Networks centers that provide successful youth programs include:

- **Trinity Neighborhood Networks Center, Camden, SC.** When unsupervised youth began having a disruptive presence on the property due to the lack of constructive activities to occupy their out-of-school time, the center staff at the Trinity Neighborhood Networks Center established an afterschool program. While creating the program, the staff also discovered that many of the students were not completing their homework assignments, were failing in school, and lacked support at home to overcome academic deficiencies. The center’s afterschool program is held Monday through Friday from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m., and provides homework assistance, addresses students’ academic challenges, and offers fun learning activities to students ages 5–12.

- **Kenyon Hodges Computer Learning Center, Trenton, NJ.** After attending a digital storytelling workshop at a Neighborhood Networks Regional Technical Assistance Workshop, center staff established an afterschool digital arts program that teaches youth how to use technology to create art, compose music, and design video games. Because of the positive response to the program, the center expanded its digital arts curriculum to offer a summer program. For the summer program, students were divided into age-appropriate groups that included 17 six- and seven-year-olds, 12 children in third through fifth grades, and 12 children in sixth through ninth grades. In addition, the staff is planning to launch the Teen Academy, which will provide more teen programs between 6 and 9 p.m. when the incidents of vandalism peak. To participate, students must attend school. In addition to offering online courses, the academy will take students to art shows and on other field trips.
- **Settegast Heights Neighborhood Networks Center, Houston, TX.** Center staff established an afterschool enrichment program with the support of its partner, Junior Achievement. Offered every school day from 3 to 6 p.m., the program uses age-appropriate curriculums provided free of charge by Junior Achievement to teach elementary and middle school students how they can impact the world as individuals, workers, and consumers. The program also discusses entrepreneurship, work readiness, and financial literacy.
- **Bryant Manor Computer Learning Center, Seattle, WA.** The center is in its second year of teaching TechStart. Taught by instructors from the Technology Access Foundation, TechStart teaches third- and fifth-grade students various computer applications and programming. While the students are learning the software, they are also learning about science, math, and writing. About 13 students participate in the program. The Bryant Manor Computer Learning Center also provides:

 - Above and Beyond Tutoring, an afterschool program that serves approximately 50 elementary, middle, and high school students.
 - Peer Educators Study Group, which meets two Saturdays a month and pairs honor students with students in need of academic assistance.
 - Exceptional and Capable Leadership, a weekly program operated by volunteers from the University of Washington's African Student Association that provides homework help and helps students develop leadership skills and prepare for college. Ten middle and high school students participate in this weekly program.
 - Youth Advisory Council, which is made up of eight students who serve as the voice of the Central Area youth. The council, which meets weekly, collaborates with other youth groups, participates in the Mayor's Town Hall, and offers insight into issues facing youth, such as violence, peer pressure, housing, and bullying.

Neighborhood Networks enjoys mutually beneficial partnerships with several government agencies, including:

- **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).** NASA is a staunch partner of Neighborhood Networks, encouraging young Neighborhood Networks center users to pursue careers in math, science, and technology by providing various online educational opportunities. NASA hosts Web casts and online courses for Neighborhood Networks centers on a semiannual basis, where youth can learn about NASA projects and ask questions in real time to astronauts, scientists, engineers, and other NASA professionals. They have also introduced the Imagine Mars project to Neighborhood Networks centers, which leads youth through leadership and community-building exercises by requiring participants to create and develop new communities that would be sustainable on Mars. In addition, each summer NASA hosts a national event in observance of Neighborhood Networks Week.
- **U.S. Department of Education (ED).** The national partnership between ED and Neighborhood Networks was created to provide financial student aid information to residents that attend Neighborhood Networks centers. ED provided financial aid seminars for Neighborhood Networks stakeholders at the three FY 2004 Regional Technical Assistance Workshops, and discussed how centers could become financial aid resources for their surrounding communities. In addition, the Department added a search engine for Neighborhood Networks centers to the Federal Student Aid for Counselors Web site, which provides information to middle school, secondary school, and TRIO counselors. (TRIO Student Support Services is an ED-funded educational opportunity outreach program designed to motivate and support students from disadvantaged backgrounds.) This Web site also allows center staff to locate local financial aid professionals who can provide residents with individual assistance.
- **U.S. Department of Labor (DOL).** Since 2003, Neighborhood Networks and DOL have supported a unique interagency collaborative that links Neighborhood Networks centers to DOL's One-Stop Career Centers in communities across the United States. As a result of the partnership, the Neighborhood Networks Online Career Coach (www.NNCareerCoach.org) was created to guide Neighborhood Networks stakeholders through various workforce development resources, including DOL's Career Tools. This tool is a customized online 10-step job-seeking process to help Neighborhood Networks centers boost residents' employment opportunities. The partnership also created an Internet-based search engine that facilitates linkages between Neighborhood Networks centers and One-Stop Career Centers. Each of the more than 1,400 Neighborhood Networks centers can receive a personalized listing with information on the closest One-Stop Career Center, along with the center's hours of operation, resources, and availability of public transportation. Providing working parents with the opportunity to obtain employment or career advancement produces a positive ripple effect in a family. With more financial resources, parents can better provide for their children and prepare them for a brighter future.
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS).** The IRS offers services directly to residents of Neighborhood Networks centers. Marketing materials highlighting the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Voluntary Income Tax Assistance (VITA) are distributed at all

Neighborhood Networks consortium development workshops. IRS staff members also conduct EITC and VITA workshops at Neighborhood Networks Regional Technical Assistance Workshops. Providing information on the EITC to Neighborhood Networks center users is critical, as each year millions of eligible workers risk missing out on these important Federal tax benefits because they do not know they qualify, do not know how to claim the credits, or do not know where to find free tax filing assistance. By maximizing their financial resources, working adults and families can better support and provide for their children.

Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Service Coordinators

The ROSS Service Coordinator program provides funding to hire and maintain service coordinators to assess the needs of residents of conventional public housing or Indian housing and coordinate available resources in the community to meet those needs. This program promotes the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under the public housing program, using public and private resources for supportive services and resident empowerment activities. These services should enable participating families to increase earned income, reduce or eliminate the need for welfare assistance, make progress toward achieving economic independence and housing self-sufficiency, or—in the case of elderly or disabled residents—help improve living conditions and enable residents to age in place. Although this program does not directly fund services for youth, service coordinators coordinate services to meet the needs of the entire family.

Indian Housing Block Grant Program

The Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) program is a formula grant that provides a range of affordable housing activities on American Indian reservations and American Indian areas. The block grant approach to housing for American Indians was enabled by the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA). Eligible IHBG recipients are federally recognized American Indian tribes or their tribally designated housing entity, and a limited number of State-recognized tribes who were funded under the Indian Housing Program authorized by the United States Housing Act of 1937 (USHA). With the enactment of NAHASDA, American Indian tribes are no longer eligible for assistance under the USHA.

Eligible activities include housing development, assistance to housing developed under the Indian Housing Program, housing services to eligible families and individuals, crime prevention and safety, youth activities that are specific to drug and crime prevention, and model activities that provide creative approaches to solving affordable housing problems.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

The CDBG program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. It provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1,180 general units of local government and States. The program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. CDBG is an important tool for helping

local governments tackle serious challenges facing their communities. The program has made a difference in the lives of millions of people—including youth—and their communities across the Nation.

HUD determines the amount of each grant by using a formula comprising several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control develops and promotes measures to correct health and safety hazards in the home environment that produce serious diseases and injuries in children, especially in low-income families. The Office initiated a Healthy Homes Program in 1999, which focuses on protecting children from multiple housing-related health hazards, such as mold, insect debris, and other allergy-inducing substances; excessive pesticides; injuries; radon; and lead hazards.

The particular challenge of meeting the goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning as a major public health problem by 2010 requires the Office to aggressively pursue, engage, and monitor the implementation of activities undertaken by HUD program staff and HUD's public and private partners, both at the national and local levels. The Office's work has helped develop a nationwide infrastructure of thousands of trained or licensed abatement contractors, inspectors, trained rehabilitation specialists, maintenance workers, and others.

Lead exposure is linked to attention deficits, hyperactivity, and lower IQ, all of which predict later criminal behavior. Recent research has also shown a connection between prenatal and childhood lead exposure and criminal activity in early adulthood. The Office has administered a lead hazard control program since 1993, through which more than \$1.3 billion in grant funds have been awarded for controlling lead-based paint hazards in low-income private housing.

One of the Office's major efforts oriented to youth is its Healthy Homes for Healthy Kids Campaign. This is a 3-year, 30-city campaign providing education and outreach to families with young children, property owners, and community groups. It helps them understand and prevent residential health and safety hazards. The focus of this campaign is on vulnerable populations, especially low-income families with young children, who live in older housing stock in urban communities. Campaign events are dovetailed with local festivals, faith-based organizations, grassroots organizations, parent groups, and multicultural associations and use multimedia outreach strategies to provide education/outreach materials and training to families on housing-related health and safety hazards, including lead and asthma awareness.

Collaborative Efforts

- Federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (lead agency, U.S. Department of Justice).
- Shared Youth Vision (lead agency, U.S. Department of Labor).

- Helping America's Youth (lead agencies, The Office of the First Lady, White House/ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).
- Federal Mentoring Council.
- Federal Interagency Web site on Youth (www.FindYouthInfo.gov) (lead agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).
- Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs (lead agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).
- The Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control collaborates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Environmental Protection Agency on lead poisoning prevention activities, including research, outreach, regulatory enforcement, and training. Work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has resulted in the development of educational materials on residential hazards that are widely disseminated through USDA's Cooperative Extension System.

Future Directions

- **HOPE VI.** HUD anticipates continued funding/support for the HOPE VI program in the future.
- **Neighborhood Networks Initiative.** Future priorities include strengthening centers' ability to sustain themselves and providing relevant, useful programs designed to promote academic achievement and employability for youth and adults. Neighborhood Networks will also strengthen its collaborative efforts with Federal and private partners.
- **ROSS Service Coordinators Program.** It is anticipated that the program will remain essentially the same, pending congressional appropriations.
- **Community Development Block Grant Program.** The program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.
- **Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control.** The Office will continue to target residential health hazards with a focus on child health, focus on lead-based paint hazards and other priority hazards, help State and local Lead Hazard Control programs adopt the multiple-hazard "healthy homes" model of promoting the health of children and families, and help existing housing programs incorporate healthy homes principles, promote smoke-free housing, and promote models for green and healthy housing.

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

HOPE VI

- FY 2006: Approximately \$76.9 million available for award.
- FY 2007: Approximately \$94.5 million available for award.
- FY 2008: Approximately \$97.6 million available for award.

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

The Office's budget is approximately \$145 million per year. About \$140 million of that goes to grant programs for lead hazard control, lead outreach, research on lead hazards and broader healthy homes hazards, and a healthy homes demonstration program. The remaining \$5 million is awarded in contracts related to the same subjects.

Approximately \$630,000 has been expended directly on the Healthy Homes for Healthy Kids Campaign during FY 2007 and 2008.

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Notices of Funding Availability are published each year. Generally, applications are due 60–90 days after publication. For more information, refer to the specific program links at www.hud.gov.

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

HOPE VI operated solely by congressional appropriation from FY 1993 to 1999. The FY 1999 appropriation included the congressional authorization of HOPE VI as Section 24 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. Section 24 was implemented in the FY 2000 Notice of Funding Availability and was reauthorized in conjunction with the American Dream Downpayment Act of 2003. Grants are governed by each Fiscal Year's Notice of Funding Availability, as published in the *Federal Register*, and the Grant Agreement executed between each recipient and HUD.

The Community Development Block Grant Program is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.

U.S. Department of Justice

Agency Mission and Goals

Many U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) agencies support activities, research, and programs relating to juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. They include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

Bureau of Justice Assistance

BJA provides leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy development to support local, State, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. BJA's overall goals are to (1) reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and (2) improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. To achieve these goals, BJA programs emphasize enhanced coordination and cooperation of Federal, State, and local efforts.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

BJS is the Nation's primary source for criminal justice statistics. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to Federal, State, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.

Community Capacity Development Office

CCDO promotes comprehensive strategies to reduce crime and revitalize communities. It helps communities help themselves, enabling them to reduce violent and drug crime, strengthen community capacity to increase the quality of life, and promote long-term community health and resilience.

National Institute of Justice

NIJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of DOJ and is dedicated to researching crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the State and local levels.

Office of Justice Programs

OJP provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist victims. It has five component bureaus: BJA, BJS, NIJ, OJJDP, and OVC. Additionally, OJP has two program offices: CCDO, which incorporates the

Weed and Seed strategy, and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. It supports States, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families. OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide Federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to States to support local programming.

Office for Victims of Crime

The mission of OVC is to enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims. OVC provides Federal funds to support crime victim compensation and assistance programs across the Nation, provides training for diverse professionals who work with victims, develops and disseminates publications, supports projects to enhance victims' rights and services, and educates the public about victim issues.

Office on Violence Against Women

The mission of OVW is to provide Federal leadership to reduce violence against women, and to administer justice for and strengthen services to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This is accomplished by developing and supporting the capacity of State, local, tribal, and nonprofit entities involved in responding to violence against women.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Bureau of Justice Assistance

BJA's objectives that relate to juvenile justice and delinquency issues include:

- Encouraging the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to reduce and prevent crime and violence.
- Encouraging the active participation of community organizations and citizens in efforts to prevent crime, drug abuse, and violence.

- Providing training and technical assistance in support of efforts to prevent crime, drug abuse, and violence at the national, State, and local levels.
- Reducing the availability of illegal weapons and developing strategies to address violence in our communities.
- Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
- Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of the adjudication process, including indigent defense services.
- Assisting States in freeing prison space for serious and violent offenders through the design and implementation of effective correctional options for nonviolent offenders.
- Enhancing the ability of criminal justice agencies to access and use new information technologies.
- Encouraging and supporting evaluation of the effectiveness of funded programs and dissemination of program results.

Examples of programs supported by BJA to meet these objectives include:

- **Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)** is a comprehensive, strategic approach to reducing gun crime in America. By linking together Federal, State, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and community leaders, PSN provides a multifaceted approach to deterring and punishing gun crime.
- The **Anti-Gang Initiative** supports new and expanded anti-gang prevention and enforcement efforts under Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). Program funding is used to enhance PSN task force efforts to combat gangs by building on the effective strategies and partnerships developed under PSN. Through the development of districtwide comprehensive anti-gang strategies, the U.S. Attorney in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts will partner with local law enforcement and others in the PSN task force.
- The **Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Program** assists State, local, and tribal jurisdictions in improving their adult and juvenile sex offender management policies and practices by critically examining existing approaches to managing the population, identifying significant gaps and needs, and developing strategies to address the needs.
- The **Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program** is a school-based, law enforcement officer-instructed classroom curriculum administered by BJA in cooperation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). With prevention as its primary objective, the program is intended as an immunization against delinquency, youth violence, and gang membership.

- In partnership with OVC, BJA administers the **Law Enforcement Task Forces and Services for Human Trafficking Victims** initiative. The goals of this program are to (1) enhance law enforcement's ability to identify and rescue victims (including child/juvenile victims) of human trafficking, (2) provide law enforcement with the resources and training to identify and rescue victims of trafficking, and (3) ensure that comprehensive services are available wherever trafficking victims are found.
- The **Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program** provides funding and technical assistance to federally recognized tribal governments to plan, implement, or enhance tribal justice strategies to address crime issues related to alcohol and substance abuse. In FY 2008, the program places priority on controlling and preventing the methamphetamine problem in American Indian country.
- The **Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program** facilitates collaboration among criminal justice, juvenile justice, and mental health and substance abuse treatment systems to increase access to services for offenders with mental illness. The program encourages early intervention for system-involved individuals with mental illness; provides mental health courts with various treatment options; maximizes diversion opportunities for nonviolent offenders with mental illness and co-occurring disorders; promotes training for justice and treatment professionals; and facilitates communication, collaboration, and service delivery.
- The **Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG)** allows States, tribes, and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and conditions. JAG blends the previous Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs to provide agencies with the flexibility to prioritize and place DOJ funds where they are needed most.
- The **Prisoner Reentry Initiative** is supported by BJA and OJP and their Federal partners: the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor. This initiative is a comprehensive effort that addresses both juvenile and adult populations of serious, high-risk offenders. It provides funding to develop, implement, enhance, and evaluate reentry strategies that will ensure the safety of the community and the reduction of serious, violent crime. This is accomplished by preparing targeted offenders to successfully return to their communities after having served a significant period of secure confinement in a State training school, juvenile or adult correctional facility, or other secure institution.
- The **Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Program** is designed to support States' efforts to prevent and eliminate prisoner rape between inmates in State and local prisons, jails, and law enforcement lockup facilities and to safeguard the communities where inmates return. Special interest areas for the FY 2007 solicitation included a focus on female and juvenile offenders.
- The **Statewide Automated Victim Information Notification Program** protects crime victims from further victimization and ensures that their legal rights are honored by

providing them with timely and accurate information to fully participate in the judicial process while maintaining total anonymity.

- **Tribal Courts Assistance Program** helps develop new tribal courts, improves the operations of existing tribal courts, and provides funding for technical assistance and training of tribal court staff.
- BJA has partnered with Texas State University to fund its **Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT)** initiative for campus, school, local, and tribal law enforcement nationwide. ALERRT Active Shooter Response training is specifically designed to provide law enforcement agencies with training to effectively and safely respond to active shooter events—and help save lives.
- **Project ChildSafe**, a component of Project Safe Neighborhoods, is a nationwide program to promote safe firearms handling and storage practices among all firearms owners through the distribution of key safety education messages and free gun locking devices (safety kits). Since 2003, Project ChildSafe has distributed more than 35 million safety kits to gun owners in all 50 States and five U.S. territories and continues to help its law enforcement partners promote firearms safety by providing educational materials and support services.
- The **Violent Crime Reduction Partnership** is a BJA grant program to help fight violent crime in communities across the country. The partnership brings together State and local law enforcement agencies as part of violent crime task forces. Funding helps the task forces design crime-fighting strategies and carry out activities such as street investigation and intelligence gathering.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

BJS statistical programs obtain data on criminal victimization, populations under correctional supervision, and Federal criminal offenders and case processing. Although BJS does not conduct data collection programs that focus exclusively on juveniles, many ongoing statistical series (including those described below) obtain general information on persons age 18 and younger.

- **National Crime Victimization Survey** is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. The survey reports the likelihood of victimization by rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole as well as for various population segments including juveniles.

Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993–2003, presents findings about violent crime committed against or by juveniles from 1993 to 2003. Data are drawn from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Supplemental Homicide Reports. Analyses include characteristics of the victim, offender, and criminal event (such as weapon, location, and time of day).

- **BJJ Corrections Data Collections** provide information on adult and juvenile correctional populations and facilities gathered from Federal, State, and local corrections systems, including probation, jails, prisons, and parole.
- **BJJ Courts and Sentencing Data Collections** provide national data on judicial sentencing practices, criminal justice processing of persons charged with felonies, and State appellate and trial court caseloads and systems.
- **National Survey of Prosecutors** collects data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors. The survey obtains basic information on staffing and operations and collects data on current topics such as the use of innovative prosecution techniques, intermediate sanctions, and juvenile cases transferred to criminal court.

Community Capacity Development Office

CCDO is working to expand public and private partnerships that build and sustain local capacity for creating safe, thriving communities. CCDO initiatives and strategies that relate to juvenile justice and delinquency issues include the following:

- **Weed and Seed.** This is an innovative, comprehensive multiagency approach that aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in designated high-crime neighborhoods across the country. The nearly 300 Weed and Seed sites range in size from several neighborhood blocks to several square miles. The strategy involves a two-pronged approach: law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in “weeding out” violent criminals and drug abusers, and public agencies and community-based organizations collaborate to “seed” much-needed human services (including prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration programs). A community oriented policing component bridges the weeding and seeding elements.
- **Graduated Sites.** These are a growing part of the post–Weed and Seed experience. Not all sites become graduated sites. Those who are interested must be sites with expired Official Recognition status or expired Weed and Seed Communities who meet minimum requirements and are in good standing at the time of grant award expiration. Graduated sites have access to a broad array of training and technical assistance, use of the Weed and Seed designation in funding applications to other sources, and use of the Weed and Seed emblem and signs.
- **Training and Technical Assistance.** CCDO training and technical assistance is made available to Weed and Seed sites, graduated sites, and other approved communities.

Training may be national, regional, or site specific, depending on the need of the community.

National Institute of Justice

As part of its strategic planning, NIJ has identified crime prevention/causes of crime as a high-priority research, development, and evaluation need. Specific goals in this area include:

- Increase the practical knowledge of those factors (individual, peer, community, and societal) that may lead to delinquent or criminal behavior.
- Develop knowledge of programs, interventions, and strategies that prevent crime by at-risk populations.
- Improve the ability to prevent crime in specific contexts, including schools, using selected physical design, access control strategies, and technologies.
- Develop knowledge relevant to community- and faith-based approaches that prevent crime.
- Improve the understanding of deterrence mechanisms that prevent crime.

To further these goals, NIJ's 2008 **Research on Crime Prevention and Control: Focus on Gangs** initiative will fund research and evaluation projects that advance the understanding and practice of gang prevention, intervention, and suppression.

NIJ's open solicitations, criminal justice research, Graduate Research Fellowship Program, and Data Resources Program may also support projects that further these goals in 2008.

NIJ has been leading a Federal interagency effort to promote coordination and collaboration in the area of teen dating violence. Under NIJ and NIH leadership, DOJ and HHS co-hosted a teen dating violence workshop to identify research and practice needs in the field. NIJ funded and will continue to fund research and evaluation projects that will further our understanding of abuse in adolescent romantic relationships.

NIJ is engaged in a number of large evaluations of delinquency and gang prevention programs primarily through partnerships with OJJDP and BJA.

NIJ disseminates research findings on crime committed by and against juveniles through printed and online publications. Recent publications include:

- *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: What Do We Know and What Do We Do About It?* (2007). This Special Report explores research into the organization of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), the effects of CSEC on victims, and measures being taken or that can be taken to prevent its occurrence.

- *Adolescents, Neighborhoods, and Violence: Recent Findings from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods* (2007). This Brief describes the results of a study that examined the neighborhood conditions, individual characteristics, and family characteristics that contribute to adolescent violence.

Office of Justice Programs

A number of DOJ's offices and bureaus that support activities and programs relating to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention are housed in OJP, including BJA, BJS, CCDO, NIJ, OJJDP, and OVC.

In addition, OJP leads the National AMBER Alert Strategy. **AMBER Alert** is a voluntary partnership among law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry to activate an urgent bulletin in serious child abduction cases. The goal of AMBER Alert is to instantly galvanize the entire community to assist in the search for and the safe recovery of an abducted child.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

To support its efforts to combat delinquency, strengthen the juvenile justice system, enhance public safety, and prevent victimization, OJJDP offers programs that cover the field from youth courts to delinquency prevention to tribal programs to mental health initiatives. Examples of programs are provided below.

- **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC).** For more than a decade, OJJDP has been a leader in efforts to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the Nation's juvenile justice system. OJJDP's DMC Web site (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/dmc/index.html>) is a resource to help States comply with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act's DMC requirements and a source of information for those engaged in reducing the extent of DMC. In 2006, OJJDP posted online its *DMC Technical Assistance Manual, 3rd edition*, which provides detailed guidance on DMC identification and monitoring, assessment, intervention, and evaluation. At the 2007 Annual DMC Conference, OJJDP launched several new tools: *National DMC Databook*, DMC Data Tool, DMC Reduction Best Practices Database, and FY 2007 States' DMC Reduction Activities Summary Table.
- The **Gang Reduction Program** is designed to reduce gang activity in four targeted neighborhoods by incorporating a broad spectrum of research-based interventions to address the range of personal, family, and community factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency and gang activity. The program integrates local, State, and Federal resources to incorporate state-of-the-art practices in prevention, intervention, and suppression in program activities and resources to enhance prosocial influences in the community. The program design includes a framework for coordinating a wide range of activities that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing gang activity and delinquency. As part of the Gang Reduction Program, OJJDP has developed a *Strategic Planning Tool*, available to all communities, to assist in assessing and addressing local youth gang problems. This online resource helps communities develop comprehensive approaches involving

strategies of gang prevention, intervention, and suppression. (See also OJJDP's **Six Site Comprehensive Gang Initiative**, which is described under "Collaborative Efforts.")

- **Girls Study Group (GSG)** is an interdisciplinary group of scholars and practitioners that was convened and funded by OJJDP to develop a comprehensive research foundation for understanding and responding to girls' involvement in delinquency. The group consists of 15 members with theoretical and practical expertise related to female development, delinquency, and the juvenile justice system. Research findings are presented at professional conferences and available on the GSG Web site (<http://girlsstudygroup.rti.org>).
- The **Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces Program** helps State and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. This help encompasses forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education. Numerous task forces have been established throughout the Nation. The program was developed in response to the increasing number of children and teenagers using the Internet, the proliferation of child pornography, and the heightened online activity by predators searching for unsupervised contact with underage victims.
- **Project Safe Childhood (PSC)** combats the proliferation of technology-facilitated sexual exploitation crimes against children. PSC facilitates collaboration among U.S. Attorneys, Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, and other national and community groups to investigate, prosecute, and prevent technology-facilitated criminal behavior and to protect and assist victimized children and youth. OJJDP's 2007 PSC initiative awarded funds to (1) promote and support PSC by developing community awareness and public education programs that can be delivered to national audiences and to specific target populations, and (2) develop and deliver Internet safety training and education in discrete communities.
- The **Juvenile Accountability Block Grants** works to reduce juvenile offending through supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and State and local juvenile justice systems. In implementing the program, OJJDP seeks to reduce juvenile offending through both offender-focused and system-focused activities that promote accountability.
- The **Title V Community Prevention Grants Program** funds collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. The program integrates six fundamental principles—comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches, research foundation for planning, community control and decisionmaking, leveraging of resources and systems, evaluation to monitor program progress and effectiveness, and a long-term perspective—to form a strategic approach to reducing juvenile delinquency. The program provides communities with funding and a guiding framework for developing and implementing comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans. OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying States based on the number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility.

- The **Title II Formula Grants Program** supports State and local efforts in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, and evaluating projects directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system. The goal of this program is to improve juvenile justice systems by increasing the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs and juvenile justice system improvements.
- The **Tribal Youth Program (TYP)** supports tribal efforts to prevent and control delinquency and improve tribal juvenile justice systems for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. Since FY 1999, approximately \$10 million annually has been appropriated for TYP, which is part of the Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, a joint initiative of the U.S. Departments of Justice and Interior to improve law enforcement and juvenile justice in American Indian country.
- OJJDP helps fund the **National Youth Gang Center** as part of its coordinated response to America's gang problem. The purpose of the center is to assist policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in their efforts to reduce youth gang involvement and crime by contributing information, resources, practical tools, and expertise toward the development and implementation of effective gang prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies. To accomplish this mission, the Center conducts assessments of the scope and characteristics of youth gang activity in the United States, develops resources and makes them available to the field, and provides training and technical assistance in support of community-based prevention, intervention, and suppression efforts.
- The **Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program** supports and enhances efforts by States and local jurisdictions to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors (defined as individuals under 21 years of age). Congress appropriated \$25 million annually to OJJDP for its EUDL program from FY 1998 through FY 2007. EUDL funds are available through block grants and discretionary grants. In FY 2006 and 2007, OJJDP awarded four States funds to support partnerships between select communities and Air Force bases to reduce underage drinking.
- The **OJJDP Model Programs Guide** is a user-friendly, online portal to scientifically tested and proven programs that address a range of issues across the juvenile justice spectrum. Developed as a tool to support the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, the guide has been recently expanded. The guide profiles more than 175 prevention and intervention programs and helps communities identify those that best suit their needs. Users can search the guide's database by program category, target population, risk and protective factors, effectiveness rating, and other parameters.

- The **Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)** program ensures that abused and neglected children receive high-quality, sensitive, effective, and timely representation in dependency court hearings. To administer the CASA program, OJJDP partners with National CASA in providing (1) funding for CASA program development and expansion, and (2) training and technical assistance to CASA programs, child welfare professionals, attorneys, judges, social workers, and volunteer advocates.
- **Safe Start: Promising Approaches for Children Exposed to Violence** focuses on promising practices and policies that will effectively reduce the harmful effects of children’s exposure to violence. Fifteen sites received funds to implement promising practices and evidence-based programs to serve children exposed to violence. The projects are designed to expand current partnerships among service providers in key areas such as early childhood education/development, health, mental health, child welfare, family support, substance abuse prevention/intervention, domestic violence/crisis intervention, law enforcement, the courts, and legal services. The goal of these projects is to create a comprehensive service delivery system that will meet the needs of children and their families at any point of entry into the system. In addition, OJJDP is funding a national **Evaluation of Safe Start: Promising Approaches for Children Exposed to Violence**.
- The **Targeted Community Action Planning (TCAP)** initiative is a technical assistance initiative to help States and communities develop targeted responses to their most pressing juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs. TCAP—an effort that focuses on results, not process—helps communities assess their juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs and develop a targeted community response to the most critical issues identified by community leaders. Through this initiative, sites receive intensive technical assistance in developing and implementing targeted responses using a streamlined community-based planning process.
- OJJDP supports the expansion of **Youth Crime Watch of America (YCWA)** activities throughout the Nation with grant funds earmarked by Congress. YCWA enables youth to become resources for preventing crime, drug use, and violence in their schools and neighborhoods. Youth are trained to evaluate the unique needs of their schools or communities and to decide which program activities (e.g., peer mediation, youth mentoring, conflict resolution, crime prevention education, anonymous crime reporting, youth patrols) would help make their environments safer and healthier for themselves and their peers.
- The **Mentoring Initiative for System-Involved Youth** supports the development and enhancement of mentoring programs for youth involved in the juvenile justice system, reentry, and foster care. The initiative seeks to promote collaboration among community organizations and agencies committed to supporting mentoring services for such youth. Its objective is to identify effective mentoring programs and determine how to enhance and expand these approaches for system-involved youth. OJJDP’s **Evaluation of Mentoring Initiative for System-Involved Youth** is conducting an assessment of the four mentoring sites that received awards under the Mentoring Initiative.

Office for Victims of Crime

OVC programs and services that specifically focus on child victims include:

- **Crime Victim Compensation** is the direct payment to, or on the behalf of, a crime victim for crime-related expenses such as medical bills, mental health counseling, funeral costs, and lost wages. Every State administers a crime victim compensation program. Most programs have similar eligibility requirements and offer a comparable range of benefits. OVC supplements State resources through grants based on 60 percent of the amount of compensation benefits made by the State in a previous year.
- **Crime Victim Assistance** programs are direct service programs that provide services such as crisis intervention, counseling, emergency transportation to court, temporary housing, and criminal justice support and advocacy. All States receive victim assistance grant funding, which they award as subgrants to community-based public and nonprofit organizations such as hospitals, domestic violence shelters, child abuse programs, victim services programs run by law enforcement and prosecutors, and social service agencies that serve crime victims. Each State receives a base amount plus a percentage of the remaining amount based on population.
- **Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities** is a discretionary grant program that makes grant awards available to Indian tribes to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of child abuse cases.
- **Training and Technical Assistance Center** provides training and technical assistance to victim assistance programs and agencies, which improves the services those programs provide to crime victims. The training center assists Federal, State, and local agencies in addressing training, administrative, and programmatic issues.

Office on Violence Against Women

OVW programs that address victimization of children and teens include the following:

- The **Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program** furthers OVW's mission by strengthening campus victim services, security, and investigative strategies to prevent and prosecute violent crimes against women on college and university campuses.
- The **Safe Havens: Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Program** provides an opportunity for communities to support the supervised visitation and safe exchange of children in situations involving domestic violence, dating violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.
- Combating teen dating violence continues to be a priority for OVW. OVW supported the launch of the **National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline** in 2007 to promote awareness of

healthy dating relationships by making resources accessible to help teens experiencing dating violence and offering tips on preventing abusive relationships.

Collaborative Efforts

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Joint efforts between BJA and other Federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and community organizations include the following:

- **Project Safe Neighborhoods** represents joint efforts between BJA and a number of other Federal and nonprofit organizations to reduce gun crime. Partners within DOJ include ATF, COPS, Criminal Division, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, NIJ, OJJDP, and CCDO. National training partners include the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National District Attorneys Association, Michigan State University, American University, Institute for Law and Justice, Academy for Educational Development, American Probation and Parole Association, Community Policing Consortium, and National Crime Prevention Council. Through these national partnerships, PSN offers an expansive network of training and technical assistance to PSN task forces across the country.
- The **Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (G.R.E.A.T.)** has developed partnerships with nationally recognized organizations, such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the National Association of Police Athletic Leagues. These partnerships encourage positive relationships among the community, parents, schools, and law enforcement officers.
- The **Prisoner Reentry Initiative** represents a collaboration between OJP and the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

BJS collaborates with other Federal agencies to meet priorities relating to juvenile justice. For example, it maintains Crime and Justice Data Online, a Web-based resource that includes data on crime and justice issues from a wide variety of published sources.

Community Capacity Development Office

CCDO's partnership vision is to dramatically expand the level of public and private partnership models that build and sustain local capacity to create safer, thriving communities. Current partnerships are listed below:

- CCDO and the U.S. Navy have partnered since 1996 to offer **Drug Education for Youth (DEFY)** programming in Weed and Seed sites across the country. DEFY is a comprehensive, multiphased youth outreach program targeting youth ages 9 to 12. It

focuses on building protective factors and reducing risk factors that contribute to substance abuse, school failure, delinquency, and violence through summer camps, mentoring, parent/guardian engagement, and placement in followup programs in the community. Currently, there are 22 DEFY sites.

- CCDO and the **Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (CNE)** have partnered since 2003 to provide youth leadership training and development to Weed and Seed sites. Youth in Weed and Seed communities are eligible to attend the CNE/Weed and Seed Youth Leadership Weekend each January and a summer camp in July, which provides strategies and education on preventing youth violence and educates public officials about their Weed and Seed efforts. CNE provides effective community- and faith-based organizations with training and technical assistance, links them to sources of support, and evaluates their experiences for public policy. Funds contributed to CNE's programs have been used to leverage many times their amount for the Center's grassroots affiliate organizations.

Additionally, CCDO encourages all sites to collaborate with faith-based and community groups as they build coalitions and partnerships to prevent crime and strengthen neighborhoods.

National Institute of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

OJP and DOJ collaborated with the U.S. Department of Transportation, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, broadcasters, and law enforcement officers to develop a strategy for supporting States and communities to strengthen the **AMBER Alert System** nationwide and increase the likelihood that abducted children will be recovered swiftly and safely.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Under the **Six Site Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative**, six communities experiencing a significant gang problem received DOJ funds to implement a comprehensive anti-gang program. U.S. Attorneys in each site work with State, local, and community partners to coordinate and implement the anti-gang strategies of prevention, prosecution, and prisoner reentry. Within OJP, OJJDP provides funding and leadership for the prevention component of this initiative, and BJA provides funding and leadership for the enforcement and reentry components.

The **Federal Youth Court Program**, funded by OJJDP, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, currently promotes the activities of some 1,300 youth court programs in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

In 2007, OJJDP entered into a partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to implement the **Juvenile Drug Court/Reclaiming Futures Program**. The goal of the program is

to build the capacity of States, State courts, local courts, units of local government, and American Indian tribal governments to develop and establish juvenile drug courts adopting the Reclaiming Futures model for juvenile offenders who are abusing substances. OJJDP awarded a total of \$1.275 million over 4 years to three jurisdictions to implement a juvenile drug court program integrating the Reclaiming Futures program model.

The **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative** provides schools and communities with Federal funding to implement a coordinated, comprehensive plan of activities, programs, and services that focus on promoting healthy childhood development and preventing violence and substance abuse. OJJDP has collaborated with the U.S. Departments of Education (Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools) and Health and Human Services (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) since 1999 to fund the initiative. The initiative sponsors projects that focus on (1) safe school environments and violence prevention activities; (2) alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention activities; (3) student behavioral, social, and emotional supports; (4) mental health services; and (5) early childhood social and emotional learning programs.

Shared Youth Vision serves as a catalyst at the national, State, and local levels to strengthen coordination, communication, and collaboration among youth-serving agencies to support the neediest youth and their healthy transition to successful adult roles and responsibilities. At the Federal level, the partnership represents a collaboration between the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and Transportation; the U.S. Social Security Administration; and the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The **Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Council)** was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and is administered by OJJDP. Its primary functions are to coordinate Federal juvenile delinquency prevention programs, Federal programs and activities that detain or care for unaccompanied juveniles, and Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children. The Council is led by the Attorney General and the OJJDP Administrator. It is composed of nine ex-officio members (Attorney General; Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Labor, Education, and Housing and Urban Development; Administrator of OJJDP; Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service; and Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security) and nine non-Federal members who are juvenile justice practitioners.

Office for Victims of Crime

Office on Violence Against Women

Future Directions

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Through Project Safe Neighborhoods, BJA will sponsor 12 **Anti-Gang Training** sessions in 2008. The trainings, which will be offered at various locations throughout the country, will provide law enforcement and criminal justice professionals with intervention, prevention, suppression, and reentry strategies; a briefing on national and regional gang trends; and a community gang problem assessment. The training programs will feature a separate track for gang prevention and intervention personnel.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Community Capacity Development Office

CCDO will continue capacity initiative development on juvenile justice, delinquency, and gang-related prevention and intervention activities.

Additionally, beginning in the summer of 2008, CCDO solicited various Weed and Seed sites (current grantees and graduated sites) to enhance its youth-focused portfolio for programming needs and gaps, promising practices, and potential partnership development with State, tribal, and Federal entities.

National Institute of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office for Victims of Crime

OVC will continue to provide support for crime victim services, training programs for professionals who work with crime victims, and projects to enhance victims' rights and services through funds provided through the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

Office on Violence Against Women

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Community Capacity Development Office

Appropriation amounts are:

- FY 2006: \$50,000,000.
- FY 2007: \$49,300,000.
- FY 2008: \$32,100,000.

National Institute of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office for Victims of Crime

- FY 2006: \$143,657,000 (Compensation) and \$395,918,318 (Assistance).
- FY 2007: \$165,716,000 (Compensation) and \$370,600,463 (Assistance).
- FY 2008: Data not yet available.

Office on Violence Against Women

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Community Capacity Development Office

The solicitation focuses on applicants from communities *with persistent high levels of serious violent crime* (Part I). Eligible applicants from urban, rural, tribal and faith-based communities may apply.

Five years of potential funding will be made available to the applicant for a total not to exceed \$1 million. Depending on the funding availability, the bell curve funding below best provides a typical award from CCDO to an approved applicant on Weed and Seed:

Year 1: \$175,000.
Year 2: \$250,000.
Year 3: \$275,000.
Year 4: \$200,000.
Year 5: \$100,000.
Total : \$1 million.

Annual funding is based on funding availability and performance.

Weed and Seed

The Weed and Seed application requires much up-front coordination with community residents, identified Weed and Seed Steering Committee, and mandated congressional participants (the U.S. Attorney's Office and the Drug Enforcement Administration).

- **New Applicants.** In the CCDO FY 2010 Weed and Seed Communities Competitive Program Guide and Application Kit, there are two significant steps. First, the application

is due to the U.S. Attorney's Office generally a few weeks before final application submission. Second, the complete application is submitted by the applicant via Grants.gov.

- **Continuing Grantees.** The applicant should work closely with its Steering Committee members and the sites' community residents to prepare the continuation application. The complete application should be submitted by the applicant via Grants.gov.
- **Graduated Sites.** Annually, CCDO sends out application notifications through the U.S. Attorney's Offices for sites to submit an application to become a New or Renewal Graduated Site. Interested and continuing graduated sites must meet annual minimum requirements in the Graduated Site Approval Process. CCDO maintains a Web-based list of sites that have been certified by the local USAO with CCDO concurrence. Approved graduated sites may attend national CCDO conferences and training, continue the use the Weed and Seed signs and emblems, and use the Weed and Seed designation for application of additional funds. Currently there are 88 recognized graduated sites.

National Institute of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP's funding is appropriated by Congress. Much of the funding allocation in recent years has also been directed by Congress through line item funding, earmarks, or language in the conference reports. Initiation of the OJJDP-specific program and solicitation planning process in anticipation of the yearly appropriations is usually triggered by submission of the President's budget in January of the fiscal year. OJJDP's legislation requires development of a proposed program plan outlining OJJDP's funding intentions and inviting public comments and a final program plan. No program plans have been written since 2001 in view of the extent of earmarked funds. In recent past history, the appropriations bill for OJJDP has been passed between December and March of the fiscal year.

Once an appropriations bill has been passed, OJP's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) initiates the process within OJP that confirms and allocates individual agency budgets. OCFO works with the program offices in OJP including OJJDP, Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to determine final figures including applicable recissions and "set-asides," as required by law. When the final figures are available, OJJDP (and the other OJP agencies) provides information to include in the "spend plan" for DOJ. The spend plan is submitted to Congress by DOJ and can be general or specific as to the intended recipient entities and/or expenditures.

No awards may be made until Congress approves the DOJ spend plan. Thus, once the spend plan is approved, OJJDP issues solicitations for any discretionary funding and makes awards in response to applications from formula grantees (due by March 30) and organizations for which Congress has earmarked funding. Solicitations for discretionary funds are developed based on

stated OJJDP priorities. Development typically begins by the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year in anticipation of award within the second quarter of the fiscal year, or once it is apparent what funds are being made available to OJJDP. Thus, recent solicitations have been completed and released during the January to May period.

Nearly all awards are processed by mid-August, although a few may be held over to the following fiscal year. OJJDP has “no year” money and is technically allowed to carry funds over to the following fiscal year. OJP discourages this practice, and only in rare instances does it occur.

Timeline

Generally about 1 month after the appropriations bill is passed for the fiscal year, OJJDP receives final budget figures. From as early as the first quarter of the fiscal year through approximately May of the fiscal year, OJJDP issues solicitations and/or invites current and formula grantees and earmarked organizations to apply for funding. (Note that the formula grant applications are due by March 30.) Approximately 1-1/2 to 3 months after the solicitation is released, OJJDP prepares and issues award documents.

Limitations and Flexibilities

OJJDP has “no year” money and may therefore carry unallocated funds over to the successive fiscal year. Except for Juvenile Accountability Block Grants funds, OJJDP funds may *not* be used to construct or renovate juvenile facilities.

Office for Victims of Crime

Office on Violence Against Women

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

The following legislative citations further define or clarify the role or mission of various DOJ agencies and divisions.

Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90–351 (1968), 42 U.S. C. § 3741 *et seq.*, provides legislative authority for the establishment of BJA. The Bureau administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Pub. L. No. 100–690.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The legislative mandate for BJS is set forth in Title I, Part C, of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90–351 (1968), 42 U.S.C. §§ 3731–3735. Sections 302 (c)(3), (5), (6), and (7) authorize BJS to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate statistical data on juvenile delinquency.

Community Capacity Development Office

The legislation that governs the program and the overseeing administrative office, the Office of Weed and Seed Strategies in conjunction with the Community Capacity Development Office, is Section 1121 of Pub. L. 109–162, Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005.

National Institute of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Pub. L. No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.) in 1974. This landmark legislation established OJJDP to support local and State efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.

Office for Victims of Crime

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98–473, Chapter XIV (1984), 42 U.S.C. § 10601, authorized the Crime Victims Fund, which is administered by OVC.

Office on Violence Against Women

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program, Pub. L. No. 103–322, Title IV (1994), 42 U.S.C. § 13971, implements certain provisions of the Violence Against Women Act, which was enacted as Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

U.S. Department of Labor

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) is to foster and promote the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, helping employers find workers, strengthening free collective bargaining, and tracking changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and other income support.

Employment and Training Administration

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is an agency within DOL whose mission is to contribute to the more efficient functioning of the U.S. labor market by providing high-quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through State and local workforce development systems. As a part of this effort, Office of Workforce Investments sponsors many programs designed to provide training opportunities and job placement assistance programs specifically designed to serve America's youth. Additionally, ETA provides a variety of resources that focus specifically on meeting the employment and training needs of America's youth, including the following:

- **Career Voyages.** This Web site, which is useful in finding occupations that are in demand in high-growth industries, is cosponsored by the U.S. Department of Education (ED). It provides information regarding the skills and education required for these occupations, and helps youth find education and other opportunities to advance in a career path in high-growth, high-demand industries (<http://www.careervoyages.gov/>).
- ***InDemand Magazine.*** This is the online version of a print publication that highlights young professionals who have chosen careers in some of today's fastest-growth industries. The magazine provides students, guidance counselors, parents, and teachers with interesting and relevant information about career opportunities, education, and the skills needed for various jobs in high-growth industries (<http://www.careervoyages.gov/indemandmagazine>).
- **Career Videos.** This resource provides youth the opportunity to watch people at work in nearly 550 occupations. The CareerOneStop Web site also features videos for the 16 occupational clusters recognized by ED and career videos in Spanish (http://www.careerinfonet.org/videos/COS_videos_by_cluster.asp?id=.27&nodeid=28).
- **Bureau of Labor Statistics Kid's Page: Career Information for Kids.** This Web site offers introductory career information for students in grades 4–8 (<http://www.bls.gov/k12/index.htm>).

- **Occupational Outlook Handbook.** This resource can help youth make informed decisions about their future work life. It describes the training and education requirements, earnings, expected job prospects, on-the-job tasks, and working conditions for more than 800 occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/oco/home.htm>).
- **Career Guide to Industries.** This guide can help youth find out more about the training and advancement needs, earnings, expected job prospects, and working conditions from an industry perspective. It is a companion to the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.
- **CareerOneStop: Students.** This Web site was designed to assist youth in developing winning career plans by providing education and career exploration tools (<http://www.careeronestop.org/Audience/Students/Students.aspx>).
- **O*NET OnLine.** This Web resource can be used by youth to explore occupational knowledge and skill requirements to see how they match with existing interests and abilities (<http://online.onetcenter.org/>).
- **O*NET Career Exploration Tools.** The self-directed career assessment tools available from the O*NET Resource Center can help youth identify work-related interests, what youth consider important on the job, and allow youth to assess their abilities in order to explore those occupations that relate most closely to their attributes (<http://www.onetcenter.org/tools.html>).
- **Youth Rules.** This resource provides quick access to information about Federal and State labor laws that apply to young workers (<http://www.youthrules.dol.gov/>).
- **Teen Workers.** This resource offers safety and health information that is relevant for teen workers (<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/teenworkers/index.html>).

Other U.S. Department of Labor Programs That Serve Youth

- **Job Corps.** This program helps young people ages 16–24 get a better job, make more money, and take control of their lives.
- **Apprenticeship.** This program offers a combination of on-the-job training and related classroom instruction in which workers learn the practical and theoretical aspects of a highly skilled occupation. Applicants for apprenticeship programs must be at least 16 years old and meet the program sponsor's qualifications. Youth can explore apprenticeship opportunities within high-growth industries on the Career Voyages Web site (<http://www.doleta.gov/jobseekers/apprent.cfm>).
- **Youth Programs.** These programs provide youth with the skills and training they need to successfully transition to adulthood and careers (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/training/youth.htm>).

- **One-Stop Career Center.** Youth can use this Web site to locate a nearby One-Stop Career Center that offers in-person jobseeker services (<http://www.servicelocator.org/>).
- **Help Line.** ETA offers a toll-free Help Line that provides a full range of basic information about workforce program services for workers and employers. Information is available in more than 140 languages. Phone: 1-877-USA-JOBS; TTY: 1-877-889-5627.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

To prepare youth for the 21st-century workforce, ETA's Office of Workforce Investment, Division of Youth Services, coordinates youth workforce development investments.

ETA supports a wide variety of programs to ensure that all youth have the skills and training they need to successfully make the transition to adulthood and careers. These efforts and programs include:

- **Shared Youth Vision (SYV).** This partnership between DOL, ED, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), U.S. Social Security Administration, and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) seeks to create a collaborative approach to prepare youth for success in a global, demand-driven economy. The youth workforce investments are guided by an interagency Shared Youth Vision.
- **Job Corps.** Job Corps is the Nation's largest and most comprehensive residential education and job training program for at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24. Private companies, State agencies, Federal agencies, and unions recruit young people to participate in Job Corps, where they can train for and be placed in jobs.
- **YouthBuild.** ETA's Office of Workforce Investment, Division of Youth Services, began administering the YouthBuild program in September 2006, awarding 96 grants in October 2007 and an additional 11 grants in July 2008. YouthBuild provides job training and educational opportunities for at-risk youth ages 16–24 while constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighborhoods. Youth split their time between the construction site and the classroom, where they earn their GED or high school diploma, learn to be community leaders, and prepare for college and other postsecondary training opportunities. YouthBuild includes support systems such as a mentoring, followup education, employment, and personal counseling services; and participation in community service and civic engagement.
- **Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI).** DOL has awarded grants to faith- and community-based organizations in 20 States to assist nonviolent ex-offenders returning to their local communities. These grants were designed to serve urban centers and areas of greatest need. PRI is a collaboration between DOL, DOJ, HHS, and HUD. DOJ awarded PRI

grants in the 20 States where DOL PRI grants are located to conduct prerelease services for program participants.

- **High-Growth Youth Offender Initiative.** This initiative provides occupational training, on-the-job training, apprenticeships, internships, and other work-based learning to help former offenders gain the skills necessary to enter high-growth, high-demand industries. Projects focus on addressing the workforce needs of growing industries that provide employment opportunities and potential for advancement.
- **Accountability-Based Transition to Employment Project (ABTE).** In addition to providing traditional job-readiness training the ABTE model includes a period of sustained and highly visible community service coupled with the concept of service-centered mentoring. Within this framework, offenders engage in high-value community service projects to earn funds to pay restitution and fulfill court-ordered community service orders while gaining needed employability skills. ABTE projects are expected to demonstrate partnerships with local workforce development agencies and the juvenile justice system at the Federal, State, and local levels to implement this model. It is expected that such efforts will result in improved outcomes for returning offenders while enhancing local communities and relationships with local businesses and gaining increased support from both.
- **Youth Offender Investments to States.** ETA has made investments in eight States to develop model programs in one youth correctional facility in each State. These programs are designed to increase the academic performance and workforce preparation of incarcerated youth.
- **Targeted Youth Offender Investments.** ETA has made grants to the Latino Coalition, National Urban League, Nueva Esperanza, Pueblo of Laguna, Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate, STRIVE, YouthBuild USA, Korean Churches Community Development, and others to serve specific target populations of young offenders and youth at risk of criminal involvement through a variety of workforce development and support services.
- **Ready4Work.** This 3-year ex-offender reentry demonstration project overseen by ETA and the DOL Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives is funded by DOL, DOJ, and a consortium of private foundations. This unique public/private demonstration project mobilizes local coalitions to work together for sustainable ex-offender reentry and to improve outcomes for ex-offenders and the communities in which they live. Services provided by Ready4Work sites focus on nonreligious mentoring, employment, and training, as well as other supportive and transitional services for men and women returning from State and Federal correctional facilities.
- **Foster Youth Demonstration Projects.** California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Texas were awarded grants to develop model programs to assist youth aging out of foster care. HHS, DOJ, and ED are assisting DOL in designing and implementing these grants.

- **Offender-focused Categorical Projects.** Recipients of these grants offer career training, alternative education, and apprenticeships to youth and young adults who have been adjudicated or are at risk of facing the justice system. Grantees provide troubled youth with educational opportunities, apprenticeships, and skills training that will support their efforts to turn their lives around and become productive citizens in their communities. Apprenticeship opportunities will prepare young adult offenders for in-demand careers in fields such as construction, welding, masonry, and advanced manufacturing. Programs geared toward alternative education will create or enhance schools to help young offenders earn diplomas and continue on to postsecondary education or jobs. Expansion projects that have demonstrated success with juvenile offenders will be empowered to open two additional sites.
- **Public School District Strategies for Reducing Youth Involvement in Gangs.** The school districts of Baltimore, MD; Chicago, IL; Milwaukee, WI; Orange County, FL; and Philadelphia, PA, each received \$4.8 million to combat gang involvement. Funding will be used for a variety of educational and employment programs—all designed to reduce the dropout rate and the number of youth in grades 8–12 involved in gangs. Programs must include at least one component aimed at increasing educational achievement and decreasing dropout rates among juvenile offenders and at-risk youth, at least one component aimed at providing paid work experience and internships for out-of-school juvenile offenders, and at least one component aimed at reducing youth gangs and youth violent crime.
- **Multiple Education Pathway Blueprints.** DOL provided selected cities with the opportunity to “blueprint” and implement systems that can connect young people who have dropped out of high school to alternative learning opportunities. Efforts are focused on engaging youth in career preparation and encouraging them to pursue postsecondary education.
- **Beneficiary Choice Contracting Program.** Under this initiative, grantees help ex-offenders ages 18–29 transition from prison to the workplace. Participants choose service providers from pools of faith-based and community groups, which encourages them to take personal ownership in choosing the services they believe best fit their needs.
- **Alternative Education.** ETA’s New Youth Vision stresses transforming some of the Nation’s neediest youth into candidates for new jobs in a demand-driven economy. Education programs, particularly alternative education programs, have taken on new importance for workforce system efforts to create a skilled, well-trained, and demand-driven workforce. Workforce Investment Act-funded youth programs serve as a catalyst to connect youth with quality secondary and postsecondary educational opportunities and high-growth and other employment opportunities. For many of our Nation’s youth, alternative education programs have become the connection through which they can become a valuable part of the workforce supply line in a demand-driven system.
- **Youth Formula-Funded Grant Programs.** These programs provide services to eligible youth, ages 14–21, in local communities. Funds are allocated to States based on the

number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment; the relative excess number of unemployed individuals; and the relative number of disadvantaged youth.

- **Apprenticeship.** Apprenticeship is a combination of on-the-job training and related classroom instruction in which workers learn the practical and theoretical aspects of a highly skilled occupation. Applicants for apprenticeship programs must be at least 16 years old and meet the program sponsor's qualifications.
- **Mentoring, Education, and Employment Grants.** In June 2008, DOL announced awards totaling \$49.5 million in a limited competition to enhance education and career opportunities in troubled high schools. Three school districts were awarded grant funds based on their persistently high levels of violence: Baltimore, MD; Philadelphia, PA; and Berkshire Union Free State District, NY. Projects will enlist community-based organizations in providing mentoring services to students. The goals are to decrease dropout rates, reduce school violence, and improve overall student behavior and performance. Schools receiving funding will implement programs that expand educational and employment opportunities. Through partnerships with the private sector in their regions, schools will place students in paid internships that provide participants with on-the-job experience.

Collaborative Efforts

Shared Youth Vision

In 2004, ETA developed a new strategic vision to serve at-risk youth in response to the 2003 White House Taskforce Report on Disadvantaged Youth. The White House report recommended a need to increase collaboration among youth-serving Federal agencies to better coordinate how Federal programs serve the neediest youth.

SYV was formed and composed of several Federal agencies to improve outcomes for the neediest youth. The White House report identified the neediest youth as dropouts, foster youth, juvenile offenders, children of incarcerated parents, and migrant youth. Shared Youth Vision expanded this definition to include American Indian and Alaska Native youth along with youth with disabilities. These youth are an important part of the new workforce "supply pipeline" needed by businesses to fill job vacancies in the knowledge economy.

Over the past 3 years, SYV has worked with States to support teams at both the State and local levels to meet the needs of the Nation's most vulnerable youth. Other activities undertaken by the partnership include sponsoring a series of forums in 2004 and 2006, selecting 16 States to serve as catalyst in the implementation of their shared youth vision, conducting a pilot project to demonstrate the effectiveness of State-level partnerships and programmatic outcomes, and developing an overall technical assistance plan to infuse the collaborative vision throughout the country.

Federal Mentoring Council

DOL is a key stakeholder and collaborator in support of the newly established Federal Mentoring Council. Led by CNCS, the Council is charged with improving coordination and better leveraging resources among all of the mentoring programs and funding streams that exist in the Federal government. The Council is also tasked with identifying key ways in which the Federal Government can advance the goal of involving 3 million new mentors by 2010, and then act on those findings. The Council includes representatives from ED, DOL, DOJ, HHS, the U.S. Departments of Defense and Interior, and many others. To ensure that the private and nonprofit sectors provide input, information, and feedback to the Federal agencies, MENTOR (a national advocate and resource for the expansion of mentoring) and CNCS are co-convening the National Mentoring Working Group.

OJJDP Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

As one of nine statutorily mandated members of the Coordinating Council, DOL has long been a participating and contributing member of this body and its efforts to coordinate all Federal programs and activities related to juvenile delinquency prevention, the care or detention of unaccompanied juveniles, and missing and exploited children. DOL continues to assist in the examination of programs that can be coordinated among Federal, State, and local governments to better serve at-risk youth and offer input in the review of programs and practices of Federal agencies that support the mission and goals of the Council.

Prisoner Reentry Initiative

The Prisoner Reentry Initiative is designed to strengthen urban communities through an employment-centered program that incorporates mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services. This program seeks to reduce recidivism by helping former inmates find work when they return to their communities, as part of an effort to build a life in the community for everyone. In the local areas served through this initiative, faith-based and community organizations provide comprehensive and coordinated services to ex-offenders in the following three areas: employment, housing, and mentoring. Because the target population is individuals 18 years old and older who have been convicted as an adult and imprisoned pursuant to an act of Congress or a State law, and who have never been convicted of a violent or sex-related offense, DOL is working closely with DOJ in the coordination of funding and services for this population. This coordination has led to the effective provision of services to offenders both while incarcerated and after release.

Helping America's Youth

DOL is a member of the Interagency Working Group on Youth Outcomes, which manages the content and information found in the *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth*. This Web resource raises awareness about the challenges facing youth and motivates caring adults to connect with youth in three key areas: family, school, and community (<http://www.helpingamericasyouth.gov/>).

Future Directions

Shared Youth Vision

The SYV strategy will attempt to allocate resources to assist a limited number of State teams to forward their vision. Sixteen States were awarded pilot demonstration grants to demonstrate how the collaborative State-level strategy can be mirrored at the local service-delivery level. The pilot State teams are now engaged in start-up activities with the local workforce systems and their partners to advance the collaborative team efforts.

To expand the SYV throughout the country, SYV has developed an expansion project that will include a peer-to-peer State mentoring component along with technical assistance to non-pilot States in the development stage and technical assistance to support existing pilot teams and additional mentee states. DOL Regional Federal Representatives have identified 12 non-pilot States that have embraced the SYV. These States are excited about the opportunity to work with States that may be more advanced in order to benefit from their experience and move their vision forward.

Public School District Strategies for Reducing Youth Involvement in Gangs

DOL will continue to support efforts by local public school districts to reduce the involvement of youth in gangs and violent crime. Efforts will focus on school districts with the largest number of high school dropouts, as measured by the difference between the number of students who enter the ninth grade and the number who graduate 4 years later.

Beneficiary Choice Contracting Program

ETA will continue to address the specific workforce challenges of ex-offenders and produce positive outcomes with a particular focus on employment and reduced recidivism. The beneficiary choice contracting model will continue to provide program participants with an independent choice among multiple service providers for specific services. Participants will receive case management services from the grantee, but will choose among contracted specialized service providers for more indepth services, including soft-skills training and long-term followup on participant outcomes. The overarching objective of these programs is to help ex-offenders receive services and training, enter and retain employment, and avoid recidivism.

Responsible Reintegration of Offenders

DOL will continue to direct such funds as may be appropriated for this purpose toward the development and implementation of those evidence-based models that offer the greatest opportunity to effectively reduce attachment to the criminal justice system and recidivism.

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Responsible Reintegration of Offenders

- FY 2006: \$49,104,000.

- FY 2007: \$49,104,000.
- FY 2008: \$74,800,000.

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Fiscal Year: October 1–September 30.

Program Year: July 1–June 30.

Note that the Program Year lags 9 months behind the fiscal year. This is to allow States receiving youth formula funds sufficient time to plan and implement summer employment programs for youth.

Appropriated funds must be obligated within 1 year.

Grant funds must be spent within 5 years.

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

The 2008 Appropriations Bill states that youth offender funds shall be available “for competitive grants to local educational agencies or community-based organizations to develop and implement mentoring strategies that integrate educational and employment interventions designed to prevent youth violence in schools identified as persistently dangerous under section 9532 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.”

U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Agency Mission and Goals

The mission of the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce economic costs due to road traffic crashes, through education, research, safety standards, and enforcement activity. As it relates to juvenile justice issues, the agency develops, promotes, and implements programs designed to increase juvenile compliance with traffic safety laws and regulations. Of particular concern to NHTSA is the high rate of motor vehicle fatalities among juveniles of driving age. The laws regarding speeding, seat belt use, and impaired driving and drinking are of primary concern.

The part of the agency that deals with juvenile justice issues is the Traffic Safety Division.

Activities and Priorities Relating to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- **Impaired Driving Division at NHTSA.** Through this program, NHTSA seeks to work cooperatively to save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce traffic-related health care and economic costs resulting from impaired driving (alcohol and other drugs). NHTSA collaborates with many criminal justice and community organizations to sponsor impaired driving campaigns such as:
 - You Drink and Drive, You Lose.
 - Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk.
 - Zero Tolerance Means Zero Chances.

Collaborative Efforts

NHTSA has collaborated with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to produce *Strategies for Success: Combating Juvenile DUI*, a four-part publication that describes the Juvenile DUI Enforcement Program. The purpose of this publication is to empower criminal justice professionals to take the lead in working with others to plan a coordinated response to alcohol-related delinquency, particularly as it relates to traffic offenses (<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/juveniledui/page2.html>).

NHTSA has collaborated with OJJDP to produce *An Implementation Guide for Juvenile Holdover Programs*, a manual that advises stakeholders what to do with a juvenile in need of a safe, and perhaps secure, place to wait until a parent can be located or while the system mobilizes to respond to the needs of a child or youth (<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/juvenile/toc.html>).

Future Directions

FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 Funds

Budget and Solicitation Development Timeline and Process

Legislative Constraints and Authorities

Appendix A: Agency Contacts

Corporation for National and Community Service

Corporation for National and Community Service
1201 New York Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20525
Telephone: 202-606-5000
TTY: 202-606-3472
Web: <http://www.nationalservice.org>

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20503
Telephone: 800-666-3332
Fax: 301-519-5212
Web: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>

National Endowment for the Arts

National Endowment for the Arts
1100 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20506
Telephone: 202-682-5400
Web: <http://www.nea.gov/>

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
1400 Independence Avenue SW., Stop 2201
Washington, DC 20250-2201
Telephone: 202-720-4423
Web: <http://www.csrees.usda.gov/>

Food and Nutrition Service
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302
Telephone: 703-305-2062
Web: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/>

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
550 12th Street SW, 10th Floor

Washington, DC 20202-6450
Telephone: 202-245-7896
Fax: 202-485-0013
Web: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs>

Office of Vocational and Adult Education
550 12th Street SW, 11th Floor
Washington, DC 20202-7100
Telephone: 202-245-7700
Fax: 202-245-7838
Web: www.ed.gov/ovae

Office of Special Education Programs
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20202-7100
Telephone: 202-245-7468
Web: www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/osep

Office of English Language Acquisition
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20202-0001
Telephone: 202-401-1400
Web: www.ed.gov/offices/OELA

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20202
Telephone: 202-401-0113
Fax: 202-205-0310
Web: www.ed.gov/oese

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW
Washington, DC 20201
Web: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, GA 30333
Telephone: 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)
TTY: 888-232-6348
Web: <http://www.cdc.gov>

Health Resources and Services Administration

5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Telephone: 301-443-2216
Web: <http://hrsa.gov>

National Institutes of Health
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20892
Telephone: 301-496-4000
TTY: 301-402-9612
Web: <http://www.nih.gov>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
1 Choke Cherry Road
Rockville, MD 20857
Telephone: 877-SAMHSA-7 (877-726-4727)
TTY: 800-487-4889
Fax: 240-221-4292
Web: <http://www.samhsa.gov>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Immigration and Customs Enforcement
500 Twelfth Street SW
Washington, DC 20536
Telephone: 1-800-DHS-2-ICE
Web: www.ice.gov

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street SW
Washington, DC 20410
Telephone: 202-708-1112
TTY: 202-708-1455
Web: <http://www.hud.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 Seventh Street NW, Fourth Floor
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: 202-616-6500; 866-859-2687
Fax: 202-305-1367
Web: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/>

Bureau of Justice Statistics

810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
202-307-0765
Web: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

Community Capacity Development Office
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
Phone: 202-616-1152
Fax: 202-616-1159
Web: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo>

National Institute of Justice
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: 202-307-2942
Web: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>

Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
Web: <http://www.ojp.gov/>

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
202-307-5911
Web: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

Office for Victims of Crime
810 Seventh Street NW., Eighth Floor
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: 202-307-5983
Fax: 202-514-6383
Web: www.ovc.gov

Office on Violence Against Women
800 K Street NW, Suite 920
Washington, DC 20530
Phone: 202-307-6026
Fax: 202-305-2589
TTY: 202-307-2277
Web: www.usdoj.gov/ovw

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration
Frances Perkins Building
200 Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20210
Telephone: 1-877-US-2JOBS
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
Fax: 1-202-693-7888
Web: <http://www.doleta.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
West Building
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20590
Telephone: 888-327-4236
TTY: 800-424-9153
Web: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

Appendix B: Selected Federal Agency Clearinghouses

Adolescent Reproductive Health

The Adolescent Reproductive Health home page, sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provides fact sheets and surveillance data summaries (including State-level data) on teen pregnancy and HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The Web site also serves as a gateway to three CDC efforts related to identifying and promoting the use of effective, science-based behavioral interventions: (1) Promoting Science-Based Approaches to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, (2) Replicating Effective Programs Plus, and (3) Diffusion of Effective Behavioral Interventions.

800-CDC-INFO

888-232-6348 (TTY)

770-488-4760 (fax)

<http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/AdolescentReproHealth/index.htm>

Child Welfare Information Gateway

Child Welfare Information Gateway promotes the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families by connecting child welfare, adoption, and related professionals as well as concerned citizens to timely, essential information. A service of the Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Child Welfare Information Gateway provide access to print and electronic publications, Web sites, and online databases covering a wide range of topics from prevention to permanency, including child welfare, child abuse and neglect, adoption, search and reunion, and much more.

Child Welfare Information Gateway

Children's Bureau/Administration for Children and Families

1250 Maryland Avenue SW, Eighth Floor

Washington, DC 20024

800-394-3366 or 703-385-7565 (Personal assistance and inquiries)

703-385-3206 (fax)

info@childwelfare.gov (Direct questions and comments)

library@childwelfare.gov (Library requests)

<http://www.childwelfare.gov>

ED Pubs

The ED Pubs Web site helps users identify and order U.S. Department of Education products. All publications are provided at no cost to the general public. Items include brochures, CD-ROMs, grant applications, newsletters, posters, research reports, videotapes, and financial aid publications.

ED Pubs

P.O. Box 1398

Jessup, MD 20794-1398

877-4ED-PUBS

877-576-7734 (TTY/TDD)

877-433-7827 (Spanish Language)

301-470-1244 (fax)

edpubs.ed.gov/Default.aspx

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute on Child Health and Human Development

The National Institute on Child Health and Human Development of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) provides information on current health and human development topics, research, and funding. In addition, the site serves as a portal to other NIH sites that may serve as the leading institutes for research on specific topic areas (e.g., attention deficit disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder).

<http://www.nichd.nih.gov/>

Healthy Schools, Healthy Youth!

The Healthy Schools, Healthy Youth Web site is sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. The site provides a wealth of information, tools, and publications on adolescent school health, broader health topics (e.g., obesity, physical activity, injury and violence, alcohol and drug use, tobacco use), as well as data, statistics, and surveillance activities related to these health topics.

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth>

Injury Center: Violence Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Violence Prevention Web site provides information on preventing violence, including child maltreatment, intimate partner and teen dating violence, school violence, youth violence, and suicide.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) provides individuals and organizations with easy access to a comprehensive collection of information and resources on juvenile justice topics. Through print and other media, JJC offers the latest research findings, descriptions of promising programs, publications on youth-related issues, practical guides and manuals, announcements of funding opportunities, and other useful resources. JJC's team of juvenile justice professionals can answer questions over the phone or via e-mail; provide statistics and technical assistance; perform customized literature searches; compile information packages; refer individuals to the appropriate grantee, contractor, or agency; and mail publications or videotapes. JJC is a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

P.O. Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

800-851-3420

301-519-5500 (international callers)

301-519-5212 (fax)

877-712-9279 or 301-947-8374 (TTY for the hearing impaired)

www.ncjrs.gov/index.html

Maternal and Child Health Information Research Center

The Maternal and Child Health Information Research Center is sponsored by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The Web site allows practitioners in maternal and child health to share data that can be used for policymaking. In addition to providing data

and policy reports, the site contains *Child Health USA*, HRSA's annual report on the current health status of America's children.

<http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/mchirc/>

National Association of Youth Courts

The National Association of Youth Courts (NAYC) serves as a central point of contact for youth court programs. NAYC manages an information clearinghouse, maintains a Web site, and provides national guidelines, training and technical assistance, and other services.

National Association of Youth Courts, Inc.

345 North Charles Street, 2nd Floor

Baltimore, Maryland 21201

410-528-0143

410-528-0170 (fax)

www.youthcourt.net/

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) serves as a clearinghouse and resource center that collects and distributes data regarding missing and exploited children and operates a national toll-free hotline. In partnership with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), NCMEC offers critical intervention and prevention services to families and supports law enforcement agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels in cases involving missing and exploited children. NCMEC serves as a partner with the Office of Justice Programs and OJJDP and as the missing children clearinghouse and in secondary distribution of reports on behalf of AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) coordinators.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

Charles B. Wang International Children's Building

699 Prince Street

Alexandria, VA 22314-3175

800-THE-LOST (800-843-5678)

703-274-2200 (fax)

www.missingkids.com

National Center for Trauma-Informed Care

The National Center for Trauma-Informed Care, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, is a technical assistance center dedicated to building awareness of trauma-informed care and promoting the implementation of trauma-informed practices in programs and services. The Web site includes publications and other technical assistance resources.

<http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/nctic>

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, is the Nation's one-stop resource for the most current and comprehensive information about substance abuse prevention and treatment. NCADI is one of the largest Federal clearinghouses, offering more than 1,000 items to

the public. It distributes the latest studies and surveys, guides, videocassettes, and other types of information and materials on substance abuse from various Federal agencies. It also provides access to the Prevention Materials Database, which includes more than 8,000 prevention-related materials, and the Treatment Resources Database, available to the public in electronic form. NCADI staffs both English- and Spanish-speaking information specialists who are skilled at recommending appropriate publications, posters, and videocassettes; conducting customized searches; providing grant and funding information; and referring people to appropriate organizations.

800-729-6686

800-487-4889 (TDD)

877-767-8432 (Español)

<http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/>

National Clearinghouse on Families & Youth

The National Clearinghouse on Families & Youth (NCFY) is a free information service of the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. NCFY supports FYSB grantees as well as individuals and communities interested in youth development, family violence prevention, mentoring children of prisoners, and abstinence education. The Web site provides resources such as literature databases and listings of events and conferences.

National Clearinghouse on Families & Youth

P.O. Box 13505

Silver Spring, MD 20911-3505

301-608-8098

301-608-8721 (fax)

<http://www.ncfy>

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

The Web site for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) of the National Institutes of Health provides a wealth of information including publications, research information, events, clinical trials, and broader information for the public regarding policy matters in the area of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. In addition, the site features and sponsors Web sites for the many initiatives targeted toward adolescents, such as the NIAAA Underage Drinking Research Initiative, Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free, and the College Drinking Prevention Initiative.

<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) of the National Institutes of Health maintains a comprehensive Web site focusing on the science of drug abuse and addiction. The site provides resources to a wide range of audiences, including medical professionals, researchers, teens and young adults, parents, and educators. Resources include fact sheets, publications, and conferences intended for each of these audiences. The site also provides an entry point for nine subject-matter specific Web sites hosted by NIDA:

- www.backtoschool.drugabuse.gov/
- www.clubdrugs.gov/

- hiv.drugabuse.gov
- inhalants.drugabuse.gov
- marijuana-info.org
- researchstudies.drugabuse.gov
- smoking.drugabuse.gov
- steroidabuse.gov
- teens.drugabuse.gov

NIDA's site: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/>

National Institute on Mental Health

The Web site for the National Institute on Mental Health of the National Institutes of Health serves as a resource for clinicians and researchers interested in promoting mental health and understanding mental disorders. The site provides information on current research and funding opportunities in the area. In addition, it serves as a portal to other databases that contain publications related to mental health, such as Medline and Clinical Trials.gov. Additionally, it highlights child and adolescent mental health information for children and adolescents.

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/>

National Lead Information Clearinghouse

The National Lead Information Clearinghouse provides the general public and professionals with information about lead hazards and their prevention. The site is operated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and financially supported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the EPA.

800-424-LEAD

www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/nlic.htm

The Lead Listing registry is a Web-based database that allows users to locate lead-based paint professionals—including certified inspectors and risk assessors, abatement companies, and accredited training providers.

www.hud.gov/offices.lead

National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse

The National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse, sponsored by the Health Resources and Services Administration, is a repository of information about maternal and child health programs and related publications. The information contained on this site focuses on the health care of mothers and children (from infancy through adolescence), with an emphasis on preventative care and research on improving health care.

<http://ask.hrsa.gov/MCH.cfm>

National Mental Health Information Center

The National Mental Health Information Center is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) National Center for Mental Health Services. The National Mental Health Information Center was developed for users of mental health services and their families, the general public, policymakers, providers, and the media. The Web site includes information about SAMHSA's mental health programs, publications, and other resources such as hotlines and referral information.

<http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/>

National Resource Center for Youth Services (NRCYS)

The National Resource Center for Youth Services (NRCYS) at the College of Continuing Education, University of Oklahoma, provides training and technical assistance to public and private youth-serving organizations across the Nation. The NRCYS mission is to enhance the quality of life of our Nation's youth and their families by improving the effectiveness of human services. NRCYS also supports the National Child Welfare Resource Center, which provides technical assistance, training, and consultation to States, localities, and tribes to develop, support, improve, and maintain a range of program strategies and expertise on the services and supports using the four core principles of youth development (see www.nrcys.ou.edu/yd) to help youth make a smooth transition to adulthood, achieve permanency, establish and strengthen permanent life connections, and reduce the likelihood of dependency on the adult social welfare system.

<http://www.nrcys.ou.edu>

National Resource and Training Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

The National Resource and Training Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The Center's Web site serves as a resource for researchers and practitioners for information regarding multiple aspects of homelessness, including physical and psychological needs. The site includes general facts, publications, and information on organizations and specific programs, as well as an emphasis on best practices and training information for providers.

<http://www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov/>

National Service-Learning Clearinghouse

Funded by the Corporation for National and Community Service and administered by ETR Associates, the National Service-Learning Clearinghouse is the Nation's comprehensive resource for service-learning information. The Clearinghouse collects and disseminates materials that promote positive youth development and support the development of strong schools and communities through youth service and civic engagement. It provides curriculum, research, effective practices, project ideas, and other resources to the public. It is home to a variety of public discussion lists focused on service-learning in elementary and secondary schools, higher education, community-based organizations, and tribal programs.

ETR Associates

4 Carbonero Way

Scotts Valley, CA 95066

866-245-SERV (7378) or 831-438-4060 (8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. PST)

831-461-0205 (TDD)

<http://www.servicelearning.org>

National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center (Interdepartmental)

The National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center Web site is a Federal resource for communities working to prevent violence committed by and against young people. Its mission is to provide key leaders in communities with dynamic resources to help support their efforts to plan, develop, implement, and evaluate effective youth violence prevention efforts. The site includes resources in a variety of formats such as fact sheets, publications, posters, and weekly

news features and highlights. It addresses a range of topics such as youth violence, dating violence, bullying, school violence, depression, and alcohol abuse as well as information on prevention programs.

<http://www.safeyouth.org>

Neighborhood Networks Information Center

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Neighborhood Networks supports the Neighborhood Networks Information Center. Each year, this remote technical resource responds to more than 800 requests made by Neighborhood Networks centers, HUD staff, and stakeholders via its toll-free line, e-mail, standard mail, fax, and the Web. Through the Neighborhood Networks Information Center, stakeholders are able to request printed publications that give guidance on opening and sustaining a Neighborhood Networks center. These publications, which include brochures, fact sheets, technical assistance guides, newsletters, planning guides, directories, and reports, are maintained in a central clearinghouse for easy, expeditious, and efficient distribution.

888-312-2743

www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/nnw/nnwindex.cfm

ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

The Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse supports the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). A component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the Clearinghouse is staffed by subject matter specialists and serves as a resource for statistics, research data, and referrals useful for developing and implementing drug policy. The Clearinghouse disseminates ONDCP and the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs drug-related publications; writes and produces documents on drug-related topics; coordinates with Federal, State, and local agencies to identify data resources; maintains a reading room offering a broad range of policy-related materials; answers telephone and e-mail requests for information; and provides online access to information through ONDCP Web sites.

P.O. Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

800-666-3332 (10 a.m.-6 p.m. ET)

301-519-5212 (fax)

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov

www.mediacampaign.org

www.methresources.gov

www.pushingback.com

www.randomstudentdrugtesting.org

The Resource Center

Funded by the Corporation for National and Community Service and administered by ETR Associates, the Resource Center is a central point for (1) sharing training and technical assistance information among the Corporation's three main programs—Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America; (2) sharing information with potential grantees to help them apply for Corporation resources; and (3) providing technical assistance to any organization using volunteers to strengthen local communities or to serve youth or engage youth in service. The

collection is both research-based and experienced-based and includes more than 700 practitioner-generated effective practices, various online learning courses, and free, downloadable publications.

ETR Associates
4 Carbonero Way
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
800-860-2684 or 831-438-4060 (8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. PST)
831-461-0205 (TTY)
www.nationalservice.org/resources

SAMHSA Health Information Network

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Health Information Network (SHIN) includes the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) and the National Mental Health Information Center. SHIN connects the behavioral health workforce and the general public to the latest information on the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders.

SAMHSA Health Information Network
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345
877-SAMHSA-7 (877-726-4727) (Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
800-487-4889 (TTY)
240-221-4292 (fax)
<http://www.samhsa.gov/shin>

Stop Bullying Now!

Stop Bullying Now, sponsored by the Health Resources and Services Administration, provides tools for children and parents. The Web site includes basic information for selecting bullying prevention programs for schools, as well as research briefs that provide information about bullying among specific populations, peer victimization, and community efforts to reduce bullying.

<http://stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov>

STOP Underage Drinking Portal of Federal Resources (Interdepartmental)

StopAlcoholAbuse.Gov is a comprehensive portal of Federal resources for information on underage drinking and ideas for combating this issue. People interested in underage drinking prevention—including parents, educators, community-based organizations, and youth—will find a wealth of valuable information here. For example, three action guides—specifically for families, communities, and educators—highlight what each group can do to reduce underage alcohol use in America. The site includes resources, statistics, public service announcements, and information on how to conduct town hall meetings on this topic.

<http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/>